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The Standard.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At no former period, since the institution of our society, have we seen so great reason for encouragement to persevere in the pursuit of our object, as at the present time. The results of ten years of arduous labor are before us. If, during that period, we have accomplished less than our sanguine hopes desired, it is because those hopes were formed before experience had taught us the full force and depth of the evil which we aimed to destroy. Having discovered this, we are satisfied with the past, and look forward with strong assurance that our future efforts will be crowned with success, fully equal to our fidelity, courage, and hope.

The greatest moral war of the present age is that which demands the rescue of the slave, and the practical recognition of the principle of human brotherhood. The conquests of popular Christianity have become the conquests of creeds, dividing, instead of harmonizing mankind; while the changes of civil government have been, for the most part, mere shiftings and subdivisions of the power to enslave, contending against a principle of unmixed and universal beneficence. It cannot be forgotten how far the anti-slavery struggle has been accessory to the exposure of those arrogant pretensions to the guardianship of mankind, which Church and State, with equal perseverance and success, have imposed on their victims. It is enough that the spirit of freedom rouses the human mind from its long lethargy, and prompts it to the acquisition of knowledge and power, which must soon render it capable of bidding successful defiance to all forms of despotism. We rejoice in this great achievement of our age; and are prepared to pledge anew to the world, our zeal, our labor, and our lives, to the great cause of human liberty.

The efforts of our society during the past year, have spread over ten of the northern States—viz. New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Some individual labor has also been expended in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. In all of these States, excepting only the two last, the Standard has been freely circulated, carrying with it, and sowing for a future harvest, the seed of universal freedom. The average edition of the Standard, through the year, has not fallen short of five thousand copies; which is equal to more than a quarter of a million of papers. Many of these, after being read by the individuals and families to whom they are sent, are regularly transmitted to others, and thus undergo a second circulation. It may be stated, without exaggeration, that the total number of its readers exceeds twenty-five thousand people. The importance of this valuable auxiliary to the cause, may be estimated in part, from this interesting fact, that its warnings, its arguments, its appeals to reason and conscience, are constantly sounded in the ears of such a large number of our fellow-countrymen. We believe it to be entirely practicable to double this extent of circulation within a very short time.

Soon after the last annual meeting, the executive committee secured the services of John A. Collins, as general agent. His exertions have added greatly to the interest of the year, by the organization of societies, and the promotion of series of conventions, calling into active service the materials which lie scattered over a wide surface. In the State of New-York, especially, the operations of the society, through his agency, have been attended by the most encouraging results. From eight to twelve lecturing agents have been employed the greater part of the year; and more than one thousand meetings have been held, chiefly in the central, northern, and western portions of the State; at which the aggregate attendance may be fairly estimated to be over two hundred thousand people, of all classes, sects, and parties. This applies to the State of New-York alone. In the entire North, we may compute the number of auditors of anti-slavery lecturers and readers of anti-slavery periodicals, at a million and a half of people. The moral influence of this extensive and almost uninterrupted labor, cannot be stated with any precision. It has penetrated all social circles, and modified the action and character of civil and ecclesiastical bodies. We are gratified to be able to observe, as a fact of deep historic interest, that in a number of instances, religious bodies have severed themselves from all connection with their general organizations, that they may no longer participate in the guilt of sustaining slavery, by kindred affiliation with those churches which forbear to testify against it. We would impress this as a duty binding on all abolitionists, so soon as it becomes evident that their connections involve a sanction of this giant sin.

That the public sentiment of the State of New-York has been materially affected by our efforts, is substantially proved by the conduct of the legislature which has just terminated its session. A bill was introduced into the house of assembly, to repeal the act passed under Governor Seward's administration, securing to persons arrested as fugitive slaves, the right of trial by jury. It was accompanied by an elaborate report, urging the necessity of complying with the demands of the South, that the act should be unconditionally repealed. But notwithstanding the imperious character of that demand, backed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the law is unconstitutional, it yet remains on our statute-book, in unimpaired force; a demonstration that however base the servility of party politicians at the North, they are not rash enough to risk their own ascendancy for the most lavish honors the South can bestow. It would be much more gratifying if we could attribute the present position of the Empire State to a spirit of uncompromising regard for the interests of humanity, or to motives more honorable than those which have deterred her legislators from subserviency to the domination of slave masters and overseers.

The same precept which we have already applied in the case of ecclesiastical connections, is equally forcible and necessary in relation to political parties. It is the solemn duty of every friend of freedom to examine faithfully how far the support of parties in the State may involve a sanction of the system of slavery. That the two great parties now existing are both, and perhaps in equal degree, pledged to its support, is too notorious to admit of denial. To strengthen either by their votes, consistent abolitionists must steadily refuse.

In stating the beneficial results of anti-slavery labor in New-York or elsewhere, we do not wish to be understood as arrogating all to proceed from our specific organization. The stream of moral influence is wide, and is made up of many tributaries, which find their way into it from widely distant sources. We desire to see all active, all enlarging, all flowing onward, to swell it into a torrent which shall sweep away the foundations of the dark prison-house, where humanity is immured and chained in perpetual gloom.

The action of other State legislatures, and also of judicial tribunals, during the past year, presents occasion for almost unmingled gratulation. There are many right things which they have not done; but it is an encouraging fact, that the course of legislation has not been retrograde. The legislation of Massachusetts, forbidding the perversion of its prisons, and the prostitution of its power, to the purpose of sending back "fugitives from injustice" to the hands of their persecutors and oppressors, is of incalculable importance, both as freeing the soil of that State, and setting a bright example to others. The anti-marriage law, also, regarded as a matter of no direct practical interest to any one, and resisted purely as a moral wrong, has been expunged from the statute-book of that pioneer State.

The legislature of the State of Vermont, at its last session, passed resolutions which were greatly in advance of anything which had emanated from a like body in this country.

It gives us peculiar pleasure to add the spirited resolutions of the State of Maine, on the imprisonment, whipping, and enslaving, in our southern ports, of northern free colored seamen.

Last, and greatest of all, the new Constitution of Rhode Island, at this moment commencing its operation, has recognized, after a long, severe, and much of the time disheartening struggle, the equal and inalienable rights of our colored brethren.

To these memorable and gratifying acts, we may, with almost equal pleasure, add some things which have *not* been done by legislatures.

The Kentucky anti-slavetrade act has not been repealed, but confirmed; and with a defense of the right so bold, so hearty, so able, and effective, that we may safely predict, that the next anti-slavery movement in that State will not be on the defensive.

While speaking of the *negative* subjects of satisfaction, we will add, that the South Carolina association could *not* suppress the "general circulation" of Dickens's notes; that the governor of *neither* political party in Massachusetts has consented to surrender a fugitive slave, under a formal charge of theft, at the requisition of the State of Virginia.

A recent judicial decision announced by Judge Ewing, of one of the State courts of Pennsylvania, affords peculiar delight. In the case of Latimer in Massachusetts, Judge Story granted a fortnight to the claimant, to collect evidence to substantiate his claim. Judge Ewing righteously determined that a claim of property in man, was not entitled to any favor in the law. He also decided that the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Prigg did not deprive a person seized as a slave of the benefit of the habeas corpus act, in the State courts.

The African slave trade does not appear on the whole to be sensibly diminished. We know that it cannot be completely suppressed, until slavery itself is extirpated. The efforts, however, of Great Britain and other parties to the mutual search treaties, have an incidental value, more important than any direct good they can accomplish. They exert a moral bearing upon the criminal system, of which the slave trade is a small and comparatively unimportant part. In this view, we take pleasure in adverting to the stipulation of the treaty of Washinton, by which the parties bind themselves to use their best endeavors to induce other powers to suppress within their respective dominions, the markets for slaves.

During the last six months the government of the republic of Uruguay, commonly called Montevideo, has been impelled by fear of invasion to emancipate all slaves within its limits. We have also the satisfaction to state that, during the last year, slavery has been abolished in a large portion of British India, and it is believed that, at the present date, the act has been passed for its abolition in the remaining portion.

In respect to anti-slavery progress in France, we have been so often disappointed, that we have naturally grown circumspect about the indulgence of sanguine hopes. Inasmuch, however, as France is undoubtedly destined to precede Spain in the march of emancipation, the state and prospect of the cause in the former country, must be a subject of unceasing interest with the abolitionists of America. An enlightened and esteemed friend of freedom, resident in France, writes us under date of February last, as follows:

"The Duke de Broglie, that truly great, honorable, and good man, has I understand, as the president of a commission appointed by the government to report a measure of emancipation, submitted the alternative of several plans, which have not yet been published, but which, when they do appear, will present the question ripe for solution. The prospect is extremely favorable. Desirous of freeing itself from the (in France) unpopular obligations of the treaties of 1831-3, the government cannot help seeing that the best proof it can give to England and the world, that its zeal for the abolition of the slave trade was not affected, is to abolish slavery in its own colonies. The abolition party in England would be so much propitiated thereby, that no great opposition would be made by it to the modifications which France is desirous of effecting in the treaties that grant the right of search. For they say the mutual right of search can only be effective by being general. If there is a single flag on the coast of Africa which exempts from search, that flag will be used. By giving up the point with America, England has given it up with the rest of the world; and the accomplishment of the common object of the European powers must now be sought through some other means. If France abolishes slavery, the pressure will then be made upon Spain and Brazil."

We should not do justice to a great and good infidel nor our duty to Christians, if we did not award the meed of gratitude and praise to the Bey of Tunis, for the abolition, first of the slave trade, next of slavery on his private estates, and lastly of slavery throughout his dominions. These acts followed one another in rapid succession; and they do him the more honor, as they applied to a class which by the divine law of the *Musselmans* they are permitted to enslave. How long will it be that Christians will take shelter behind the gospel, for inhumanity, which a Mahometan disdains to inflict, though he has for it the direct sanction of the Koran?

The late bloody tragedy in Cuba, fatal to several hundred of our tortured brethren, affords this consolation—that it will probably hasten the day of the deliverance of several hundred thousands still enslaved in that island.

There is another occurrence in the Great Antilles, which we regard thus far with unmingled satisfaction. It has been reserved to the Haytiens to exhibit to the world, the spectacle of the most orderly, the most humane, and most magnanimous of revolutions. It may seem premature to say thus much; but we feel great confidence that the final result will abundantly justify it.

The matter of most immediate interest, and most imminent danger to the abolition cause, is the scheme of slave-breeders and slaveholders for the usurpation of foreign territory, and the creation of new slave markets and new slave States in the Southwest.

If we can confine American slavery to the eastern bank of the Sabine, most of us may expect to witness its final extirpation; but if it should pass that bound, we must regard all as lost for the present generation. In the first case, natural causes would do our work for us; in the last, the same causes would operate to extend and perpetuate slavery.

The population of the slave States is essentially migratory. It aims at *production*, not at improvement; having extracted the natural wealth of the soil, it chains together its coffles, and pushes for new tracts. The States and territories of which slavery has taken possession, since the period of the revolution, are twice the extent of those occupied by freemen; although the latter have received, in addition to the northern, the entire mass of European emigration. Hitherto, the slave emigration has flowed into States and territories belonging to the Union, and destined to be admitted in due time, to share the slaveholding monopoly of power and patronage.

Now, for the first time since the foundation of the government, a rapid and swelling stream of emigration is running into a foreign territory.

The result would be, that within our *present* limits, slavery would soon perish from the combined effects of exhaustion of soil, incapacity for agricultural improvements, loss of political power, and the rapid contraction of the cotton market of Great Britain. It would be inconsistent to seek relief for ourselves without a primary view to the benefit of the slave. But Mexico has abolished slavery, and a settled and universal abhorrence of the system has manifested itself, in resisting at an early period, and for ten years, the most insidious and threatening efforts on our part, to obtain the surrender of fugitive slaves. If not annexed to the United States, Texas must depend for her political destiny upon the joint policy of Great Britain and Mexico. It requires no argument to show that slaves in that territory, if it remains independent, or is recognized by Mexico, will be better off than they would be in our southern States. Much of Texas is adapted to the productions of sugar. The tendency of emancipated slaves is to quit employments with which they associate recollections of pain and degradation, and to betake themselves to the cultivation of small properties of their own, as fast as they are able to acquire them.

Looking at the results of experience, we cannot escape the conclusion that the enormous quantity of sugar manufactured in the West Indies, is destined to undergo a gradual, but certain and great reduction; and that the article will in a few years command an enhanced price in the United States. The effect of this on slavery in the United States, Texas being a part thereof, would be most important. It would be twofold; it would add considerably to the sum total of cruelties, and give additional stimulus to the system of breeding new subjects for torture, and murder by inches, in order to produce sufficient sugar to supply the demand in the United States, which within our present territory we can never do with *slave* labor. The premature destruction of human life, or the amount of economical murder on American sugar plantations, will be increased from three thousand to nine thousand souls a year! In their applications to Congress for increased protection to the sugar-making interest, the Louisiana cotton planters have set forth, as one heavy item of expense, "risk," "deterioration," "waste," and "death," of their gangs. Thus the extension of the cane sugar manufacture, which causes now in operation will render inevitable in Texas, as a part of the United States, will add unnaturally to renewed and increased activity, which the system of southern slave breeding would assume, as a consequence of the annexation of Texas. In the year 1831, it was stated in the Virginia legislature, that within forty-eight hours after the arrival of intelligence that Louisiana had prohibited the introduction and sale of slaves, their value in Virginia fell twenty-five per cent. The aggregate value of the slaves in the United States would be affected to an equal, and probably to a much greater extent, by the annexation of Texas. If, as Mr. Clay asserts, that value be twelve hundred millions of dollars, the direct and immediate gain to the South, from the annexation of Texas, would be three hundred millions of dollars. In addition to this, the Texan land speculation has extended to most of the prominent political men of the slave States. They all expect that the effect of the annexation of Texas will be to increase ten-fold the value of their lands, and confirm their titles, which are at present doubtful. This species of temptation has had a vast influence in shutting out from our newspaper press every fact and argument which would go to show the atrocious villany and treachery of our slave government, and of our slave and Texas serip-holding citizens, towards the generous, hospitable, and once friendly Mexicans. Attempts have also been made to employ this as well as other species of bribery, with high functionaries of the Mexican government. In Congress, and the slave legislatures, it is openly and shamelessly avowed and proclaimed that an equilibrium of free and slave representation in the Senate of the United States, must be preserved. In a phillipic against John Quincy Adams, on the occasion of his presenting the Haverhill petition, Mr. Wise, of Virginia, exclaimed, "Must the slaveholding States be hemmed in by the Sabine, and see the immense proportion of territory and population thrown into the hands of the northern States? Although at present the two interests stand in the Senate twenty-six to twenty-six, to-morrow the equilibrium may be destroyed. True, if Iowa were to be added on the one side, Florida would be added on the other; but there the equation must stop. Let one more northern State be admitted, and the equilibrium was gone—not for a few days, but *forever*. Let the South stop at the Sabine, while the North may spread unchecked beyond the Rocky mountains, and the southern scale must kick the beam."

Mr. Wise is as intelligible as the tyrant, who, when accused of murder, replied, "I grant you." Some months later, in a contest with Mr. Adams, on the question of war with England, Mr. Wise said, "They [the volunteers for Texas, or "booted loafers," as he had called them in a former part of the same speech] would leave their towns, arm themselves, and travel at their own cost, and would come up in thousands to plant the lone star of the Texan banner on the Mexican capitol. They would drive Santa Anna to the South, and the boundless wealth of captured towns, and rifled churches, and a lazy, vicious, and luxurious priesthood, would enable Texas to pay her soldiery, and push her victorious arms to the very shores of the Pacific * * —— the result would be, that in another quarter of a century, the extension of slavery would not stop short of the Pacific ocean."

"I would," said Mr. Wise, "place California where all the powers of Great Britain should never be able to reach it. Slavery should pour itself abroad without restraint, and find no limit but the southern Pacific ocean! It was said this would marry us to a war with England. * * * For his own part, if he were to choose a war with any power, the prospect of a war with England was the very thing he should desire. If he were to pick out a war to his taste, it would be a war with England."

The acquisition of California has become an object of scarcely less interest to the slaveholders and slave-breeders, than that of Texas. Its extent is greater than that of Texas, being about four hundred thousand square miles, and running two hundred miles further south than Florida. But the greatest advantage of the possession of California would be, that it would create the same sort of argument for the acquisition of the whole intermediate portion of Mexican territory, that we had for the purchase of Louisiana. It would be considered necessary to the free use and enjoyment of the part already possessed, that we should have the whole. In 1841, Mr. Upshur, secretary of the navy, instructed Commodore Jones, commanding our squadron on the Pacific station, to make surveys of the coast and Gulf of California—a discourteous and unprecedented procedure, in respect to the power to whom the territory belonged. Repeated attempts have been made, and it is understood that one is now pending, for the purchase of the territory.

Mr. Upshur, as a member of the Virginia convention, in 1829, expressed an ardent hope for the acquisition of Texas, because it would enhance the value of slaves in Virginia; and he has repeatedly declared, within a few weeks, that "we must have Texas—we ought to have it—and will have it."

Such, in brief, are some of the vast and ramified interests enlisted in the scheme of slaveholding aggrandizement, by despoiling Mexico of territory twice as large as France. The three leading persons who now direct the measures of this government—Messrs. Tyler, Upshur, and Wise—are all from a district in Virginia in which the slave-breeding interest exists in greater force, than in any other district of the entire South. It is the most exhausted and barren of the habitable parts of Virginia. It is the very hotbed of slavery.

All the indications discernible at Washington, point to the first session of the next Congress, as the occasion of a great and final effort for accomplishing the schemes of encroachment, which have now been steadily and zealously pursued for fifteen years. Thomas W. Gilmer, late governor of Virginia, a Texan land-jobber, has declared, that "the thing must be done *soon*, or not at all." On the other hand, Texan newspapers and letters urge that the subject must be agitated *immediately*, so that the Congress of the United States may take up the subject at the next session; and they declare that there is no doubt of the friendly disposition entertained by President Tyler, towards the proposed measure.

But it is well known that Great Britain would not regard with indifference the wresting of so large and valuable a territory by the superior from the inferior power of this continent. The recognition of Texas by Great Britain, which we cannot cease to regret, was undoubtedly designed not as an encouragement to Texas, but as a check to the rapacious project of the slave-breeders and slave-traders of the United States. These are now perfectly aware that those projects cannot be accomplished without war with Great Britain, as well as Mexico; and their present aim is to bring about such a war. Hence it is that we have seen ground assumed by our government, in relation to this right of visitation or search, for the detection of man-stealing pirates, which cannot be maintained without war. It is ground as incompatible with the principles of our legislation, as it is with the principles of humanity. During almost forty years, the laws of the United States have authorized and required our armed vessels to search slave-traders without any exception, on our own coasts, and out of the jurisdiction of the United States. Great Britain claims to do much less on the coast of Africa. She makes no pretension to search, or seize *American* slave-traders, anywhere. She merely asserts the right to ascertain whether vessels believed to be slave-trading pirates, and hoisting the American flag, are entitled to its protection. This she proposes to do by examining the ship's papers. If they are found to be genuine, and to conform to the flag, she makes no pretension to search further, or to capture, though the vessel be loaded to suffocation with the victims of piracy. The purpose of Great Britain is simply to ascertain whether British, Spanish, Portuguese, or other slave-trading nation which she has a right to arrest and punish, or to hand over to their respective governments for punishment, are covering themselves with the American flag. Our government say, in effect, Do what you please to vessels of your own subjects, or of the subjects of powers which have conceded the right of search; but if you go on board and examine the papers of an American vessel, it is search, and not visitation; and whatever it may be, it is an indignity to our flag, and a cause of war. In cases of maritime search, there is always a peculiar liability to mistakes. From the nature of the case, a cruiser must proceed upon suspicion. Instances have happened, in which our own courts have decided that vessels captured and brought in as pirates, were, however, traders, or lawfully commissioned cruisers; and have ordered them to be restored, with payment of just damages, to the owners. To full responsibility, in cases of mistake, and of injury to an innocent vessel, Great Britain is willing to submit. But it is perfectly clear that if she cannot stop, and visit any vessel displaying American colors, except at the risk of war, the effect will be to secure perfect impunity to slaveholders of every nation, who choose, in the presence of a cruiser, to hoist our flag; and in point of fact, our flag has become the protector of all slave-trading pirates, who by laws and treaties have been driven from the use of their own. It appears by the documents published on this subject, that in 1838, the British cruisers on the coast of Africa captured *thirteen* slavers under the American flag; in 1839, *thirty-two*; in 1840, *fifty!* Great Britain has expressed a determination to maintain the right of visitation; and our government, with equal pertinacity, resists it. Thus an issue is formed, which may be used at the pleasure of our government, to involve us in a war; a war which we will do our government the justice to say, will not be in reality for the protection of pirates, but for the seizure and appropriation of the territories of Mexico.

In reviewing the progress of our cause, we see no reason for departing from the original anti-slavery doctrine, that the reform we aim at is essentially moral; and that to inform, to purify, and elevate the moral sentiment of the community will be to achieve our object. What employment of our faculties, our time, and means, can be more elevating and cheering, than the accomplishment of an inestimable good to millions, with injury to none? The working out of a specific amelioration, by agencies, which at the same time are necessarily accelerating every good tendency, and all real progress of the age? Abolition cannot effect its purpose, in the manner which this association proposes, without leading on to kindred benefits and improvements, which shall extend through the world, and operate through eternity. All wide, deep, and permanent influences are of slow and invisible growth. We ought not to be surprised that many become impatient for results, and sceptical of the existence of that which they cannot see and touch. The most powerful mechanical pressure hitherto known is produced by the gradual concentration of particles of water, which the hand of a child may drive through a tube no bigger than a pipe stem.

That moral anti-slavery is gradually producing an analogous effect, is shown by many proofs, of which the following is one:

During the late session of Congress, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, delivered a speech, not only embracing and enforcing all the offensive doctrines for which he had been formally censured at the previous session, but also adding others, still more obnoxious to slaveholding and pro-slavery censure, and clothing the whole with a plainness and strength of expression, which has not been surpassed in this country; and yet, after a short murmur of discontent, he was heard for an hour, by a full house, with silent and increasing attention to the last word. It was not because there were not some, who would have interrupted him with disorder and outrage; it was because there was a changed moral atmosphere over the house, which kept them down.

It is to be regretted, however, that while no rule existed in Congress to prevent the moving of resolutions to amend the national Constitution, so as to exonerate the North from participation in slavery, not a single member was found to offer such a resolution, in conformity to the request of the Latimer and other petitions. This fact shows the necessity of greater circumspection on the part of voting abolitionists, and of their withholding confidence and votes from all who are not public and thoroughgoing in their avowal of anti-slavery principles.

Upon the whole, we are satisfied that there has been no year of the anti-slavery enterprise in which the deep and invisible working of its spirit in the public mind have been manifested in so many, palpable, pleasing, and encouraging forms.

Selections.

From the Western Citizen.

HISTORY OF A "CHATTEL."

Mr. K—— was a resident of Alabama. He was a planter, in independent circumstances, though not wealthy, in the sense in which that term is understood at the South. He was an exemplary member of the Baptist church, and his character for honesty, had passed into a proverb in his immediate neighborhood. As a striking evidence of it, it was said he had on one occasion, when making a settlement of accounts with a person with whom he had had dealing, taken considerable pains to point out an error of $5 to his own disadvantage, when he might just as well have "turned an honest penny" by saying nothing about it. The degree of merit which attaches to such an act will perhaps be judged of differently according to the different moral standards which any two individuals may have set up. Be this as it may, he came into the honorable category of "Isaac, Abraham, and Moses," in virtue of being a pillar in the social edifice, which has been significantly named the "peculiar institution."

In the household, or rather on the plantation of this patriarch, was a "chattel personal" who, despite the degrading nature of his servitude, had risen in some degree towards the dignity of a man; and it is but justice to his master to say, that he was treated with comparative kindness. As is usual with slaves, Charles, for such was his name, married early, if that relation can be called marriage, which has no legal sanction, and which can be dissolved at any time, by the mere will of the master. But God looks deeper than mere externals, and the plighted faith of Charles, and the girl of his choice, was as sacred as if it had been stamped with the broad seal of the church. And they were blessed in this holy relation, as highly as persons in their condition ever can be. Charles was remarkably provident and industrious, and by a dilligent use of the little time allowed him by his master, he was enabled to furnish a tolerably comfortable log-cabin, in a style far superior to such cabins in general. The furniture was coarse and scanty, compared with that which may usually be found in the houses of free laboring men; but everything was clean and tidy. Here he lived many years, happy in the affection of his wife, and as the father of several children—as happy, at least, as a man can be who sees the dark cloud of interminable servitude constantly hanging over him, and his posterity. His children, all of whom were daughters, had now grown to womanhood, and were, in manners and training—education was of course out of the question—much above those around them. Their father had, above all things, been careful to guard them against the dangers to which female slaves are constantly exposed, on account of the general licentiousness, which is the legitimate fruit of the system under which they live. If he must die with the sad reflection that his children were born to a heritage of slavery, he was determined that, so far as his influence could go, they should not sink to the level of brutes.

But the same misfortunes are incident to all conditions. A young colored man belonging to a neighboring planter, professed great attachment for one of his daughters, but it soon became apparent that he had taken advantage of her confidence, to do her a grievous wrong; and when the indignant father approached him for his perfidy, the only reply he received was a torrent of coarse abuse. In the heat of the excitement, he assailed the seducer of his daughter, determined on revenge, and the villain narrowly escaped with his life.

Now, Mr. K—— was, as I have said, a very pious man, and of course he insisted on a strict obedience to the commandments, and the seventh, among the rest; but he could not conceive how a slave could feel injured, or consider his family disgraced, by a thing which was of so common occureuce; and he was exceedingly displeased that Charles, by following the example of his betters, had taken the administration of justice into his own hands, thereby involving him in difficulty with one of his neighbors. He sent for Charles, and addressed him as follows:

"This is a very pretty business, isn't it? You ought to have known better, than to take revenge upon a fellow-creature; and I'm determined to give you a lesson for the future. So strip yourself for a whipping."

Instead of obeying instantly, as his master expected, he replied,

"The character of my daughter is ruined, and I would sooner have buried her, than that such a thing should have happened. I felt and acted as a father should, under such circumstances."

"Your daughter's character ruined! She has no character—she is only a nigger. You must be whipped."

Charles again appealed to his master, and said—

"Now, would you not kill the man who should disgrace your child?"

"No more of your gab—I won't hear another word. Strip!"

For once the slave seemed to forget his abject condition, and answered as a *man*."

"You shall *not* whip me. You never have done it; and now, after we have grown old together, I am determined not to submit to such a degradation."

This raised all the slaveholder in his master, who threatened to sell him, and separate him from his family.

"That you may do," replied Charles, "for you have the power; but you shall never whip me."

Mr. K—— was as good as his word. A purchaser was soon found for him; and, despite his declaration that he would never be of any service to his new master, he was torn from his family, to drag out a miserable existence, without the consolation and sympathy, which are only to be found in the bosom of home. The reader must imagine, if he can, the anguish of such a separation, for the pen is altogether inadequate to the description.

Charles' new master soon found that he was a very unprofitable servant, and accordingly sold him to some other trafficker in human flesh. Thus was he transferred from hand to hand, and the last time I saw him, he was handcuffed, and chained to a companion in misfortune and misery, and on his way to a distant slave market. The writer will never forget the look of mingled anguish and despair, upon that old man's countenance, when he took him by the hand, for the last time. S——.

Farmington, March 21, 1843.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE CONDITIONS OF TEXAS.

If we feel any reluctance in complying with the request, from a most highly respected source, to publish the subjoined article, in reference to the anticipated question of the annexation of Texas to the United States, it is solely because of the address which it bears to the people of a portion only of the United States, excluding the remaining portion, as though that remainder were not entitled to consideration, or not likely to listen to any appeal in the premises; though the question discussed, is one in which the whole body of the people of the United States are interested, and the geographical portion thereof excluded from this appeal, not less so than the rest of the Union. The *purpose* of the appeal, to dissuade the people from favoring the annexation of Texas to the United States, has, according to our present views of that question, our entire approbation; not, however, upon the mere ground of slavery, or anti-slavery, but on the broad national principle of holding on to the integrity of the Union, in its present limits, without addition, and without diminution. We would not at the moment agree to accept of the territory occupied by the republic of Texas, on the South, or of the territory of Great Britain on the North, as a free gift; and we do not know that the people of the southern States differ from us in opinion on that subject. However that may be, out of respect for the freedom of political discussion, as well as for the high character of the names signed to the appeal, we place it before our readers.

To the People of the Free States of the Union:

We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents, and our country, as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention, very briefly, to the project long entertained by a portion of the people of these United States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of a session of Congress, we have not time, did we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is *by no means abandoned*; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of domestic slavery, and the slave trade in these United States, have solemnly and unalterably determined *that it shall be speedily carried into execution*; and that, by this admission of a new slave territory, and slave States, *the undue ascendency of the slaveholding power in the government shall be secured and riveted beyond all redemption.* That it was with these views and intentions that settlements were effected in the province by citizens of the United States, difficulties fomented with the Mexican government, a revolt brought about, and an independent government declared, *cannot now admit of a doubt*; and that, hitherto, all attempts of Mexico, to reduce her revolted province to obedience, have proved unsuccessful, is to be attributed to the unlawful aid and assistance of designing and interested individuals in the United States; and the direct, and indirect co-operation of our own government, *with similar views*, is not the less certain, and demonstrable.

The open, and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of this Union, in aid of the Texan revolution; the intrusion of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican government, at a moment critical to the fate of the insurgents, under pretense of preventing Mexican soldiers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unwarrantable aggressions of bodies of our citizens, enlisted, organized, and officered, within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the territory, and against the inhabitants of a friendly government, in aid of freebooters, and insurgents; and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a snap vote, at the heel of a session of Congress, and that, too, at the very session when President Jackson had, by special message, insisted that "the measure would be contrary to the policy invariably observed by the United States, in all similar cases, would be marked with great injustice to Mexico, and peculiarly liable to the darkest suspicions, *inasmuch as the Texans were almost all emigrants from the United States*, AND SOUGHT THE RECOGNITION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE WITH THE AVOWED PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THEIR ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES;" these occurrences are too well known, and too fresh in the memory of all, to need more than a passing notice. These have become matters of history. For further evidence on all these, and other important points, we refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of Representatives, during the morning hours in June, and July, 1838, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1842.

The open avowal of the Texans themselves, the frequent, and anxious negotiations of our own government, the resolutions of various States of the Union, the numerous declarations of members of Congress, the tone of the southern press, as well as the direct application of the Texan government, *make it impossible for any man to doubt* that ANNEXATION and the formation of several new slaveholding States were *originally* the policy and design of the slaveholding States, and the executive of the nation.

The same references will show, very conclusively, that the *particular objects* of this new acquisition of slave territory were *the perpetuation of slavery, and the continued ascendency of slave power.*

The following extracts from a report on that subject, adopted by the legislature of Mississippi, from a mass of similar evidence which might be adduced, will show *with what views* the annexation was *then* urged:

"But we hasten to suggest the importance of the annexation of Texas to this republic, upon groundssomewhat local in their complexion, but of an import infinitely grave, and interesting to the people who inhabit the southern portion of this confederacy, where it is known that a species of domestic slavery is tolerated, and protected by law, whose existence is prohibited by the legal regulations of other States of this confederacy; which system of slavery is held by all who are familiarly acquainted with its practical effects, *to be of highly beneficial influence to the country within whose limits it is permited to exist.*

The committee feel authorized to say that this system, is cherished by our constituents as *the very palladium of their prosperity and happiness;* and, whatever ignorant fanatics may elsewhere conjecture, the committee are fully assured, upon the most diligent observation, and reflection on the subject, that *the South does not possess within her limits a blessing with which the affections of her people are so closely entwined, and so completely enfibred,* and whose value is more highly appreciated, than that which we are now considering."

* * * * * * * *

"It may not be improper here to remark that, during the last session of Congress, when a Senator from Mississippi, proposed the acknowledgment of Texan independence, it was found, with a few exceptions, *the members of that body were ready to take ground upon it, as upon the subject of slavery itself.*

With all these facts before us, we do not hesitate in believing that these feelings influenced the New England Senators, but one voting in favor of the measure; and indeed Mr. Webster has been bold enough, in a public speech, delivered recently in New-York, to many thousand citizens, to declare that the reason that influenced his opposition, was his abhorrence to slavery in the South, and that it might, in the event of its recognition, become a slaveholding State. He also spoke of the efforts making in favor of abolition; and that, being predicated upon, and aided by the powerful influence of religious feeling, it would become irresistible, and overwhelming.

This language, coming from so distinguished an individual as Mr. Webster, so familiar with the feelings of the North, and entertaining so high a respect for public sentiment in New England, speaks so plainly the voice of the North, as not to be misunderstood.

We sincerely hope there is enough good sense, and genuine love of country, among our fellow countrymen of the northern States, *to secure us final justice on the subject;* yet we cannot consider it safe or expedient for the people of the South, to entirely disregard the efforts of the fanatics, and the opinions of such men as Webster, and others, who countenance such dangerous doctrines.

The northern States, have no interests of their own, which require any *special* safeguards for their defence, save only their domestic manufactures; and God knows they have already received protection from government, on a most liberal scale; under which encouragement they have improved, and flourished beyond example. *The South has very peculiar interests to preserve*—interests already violently assailed, and boldly threatened.

Your committee are fully pursuaded that this protection to her best interests will be afforded by the annexation of Texas; an equipoise of influence in the halls of Congress will be secured, which will furnish us a permanent guaranty of protection."

The speech of Mr. Adams, exposing the whole system or duplicity, and perfidy towards Mexico, which had marked the conduct of our government, and the emphatic expressions of opposition, which began to come up from all parties in the free States, however, for a time nearly silenced the clamors of the South, for annexation, and the people of the North, have been lulled into the belief that the project is nearly, if not wholly abandoned, and that at least there is now no serious danger of its consummation.

Believing this to be a *false and dangerous security*, that the project has never been abandoned a moment by its originators and abettors, but that it has been deferred for a more favorable moment, for its accomplishment, we refer to a few evidences of more recent development upon which this opinion is founded.

The last election of President of the republic of Texas, is understood to have turned *mainly* upon the question of *annexation*, or *no annexation;* and the candidate favorable to that measure, was successful by an overwhelming majority. The sovereign States of Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi, have *recently* adopted resolutions, some, if not all of them, *unanimously* in favor of annexation, and forwarded them to Congress.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, a member of Congress, from the district in which our present chief magistrate resided, when elected Vice President, and who is understood to be more intimately acquainted with the views and designs of the present administration, than any other member of Congress, most distinctly avowed his desire for annexation at the last session of Congress. Among other things he said, in a speech, delivered January 26, 1842:

"True, if Iowa be added on the one side, Florida will be added on the other. But there the equation must stop. Let one more northern State be admitted, and the equilibrium is gone—gone forever. The *balance of interests* is gone—the *safeguard* of American property—of the American Constitution—of the American Union, vanished into thin air. *This must be the inevitable result, unless, by a treaty with Mexico,* THE SOUTH CAN ADD MORE WEIGHT TO HER END OF THE LEVER! *Let the South stop at the Sabine,* (the eastern boundary of Texas,) while the North may spread, unchecked, beyond the Rocky mountains, AND THE SOUTHERN SCALE MUST KICK THE BEAM!"

Finding difficulties, perhaps, in the way of a cession by treaty, in another speech, delivered in April, 1842, on a motion made by Mr. Linn, of New-York, to strike out the salary of the minister to Mexico, on the ground that the design of the Executive, in making the appointment was to accomplish the annexation of Texas, Mr. Wise said, "he earnestly hoped and trusted that the President was as desirous (of annexation) as he was represented to be. We may well suppose the President to be in favor of it, as every wise statesman must be, who is not governed by fanaticism, or local sectional prejudices." He said of Texas that—

"While she was, as a State, weak, and almost powerless in resisting invasion, she was herself irresistible as an invading and a conquering power. She had but a sparse population, and neither men nor money of her own, to raise and equip an army, for her own defense; but let her once raise the flag of foreign conquest—let her once proclaim a crusade against the rich States to the South of her, and in a moment, volunteers would flock to her standard in crowds, *from all the States in the great valley of the Mississippi*—men of enterprise and valor, before whom no Mexican troops

would leave their own towns, arm themselves, and travel on their own cost, and would come up in thousands, to plant the lone star of the Texan banner on the Mexican capitol. They would drive Santa Anna to the South, and the boundless wealth of captured towns, and rifled churches, and a lazy, vicious, and luxurious priesthood, would soon enable Texas to pay her soldiery, and redeem her State debt, and push her victorious arms to the very shores of the Pacific. And would not all this extend the bounds of slavery? Yes, the result would be, that before another quarter of a century, the extension of slavery would not stop short of the Western Ocean. *We have but two alternatives before us; either to receive Texas into our fraternity of States, and thus make her our own, or to leave her to conquer Mexico, and become our most dangerous, and formidable rival.*

To talk of restraining the people of the great valley, from emigrating to join her armies, was all in vain; and it was equally vain to calculate on their defeat, by any Mexican forces, aided by England or not. *They had gone once already; it was they that conquered Santa Anna at San Jacinto*; and *three-fourths of them*, after winning that glorious field, had peaceably returned to their homes. But once set before them the conquest of the rich Mexican provinces, and you might as well attempt to stop the wind. This government might send its troops to the frontier, to turn them back, and they would run over them like a herd of buffalo.

Nothing could keep these booted loafers from rushing on till they kicked the Spanish priests out of the temples they profaned."

Mr. W. proceeded to insist that a majority of the people of the United States, were in favor of the annexation; at all events, he would risk it with the democracy of the North.

"Sir, (said Mr. W.) it is not only the duty of the government to demand the liquidation of our claims, and the liberation of our citizens, but to go further, and demand the non-invasion of Texas. Shall we sit still here while the standard of insurrection is raised on our borders, and let a *horde of slaves, and Indians, and Mexicans, roll up to the boundary line of Arkansas, and Louisiana?* No. It is our duty at once to say to Mexico, *If you strike Texas, you strike us*; and if England, standing by, should dare to intermeddle, and ask, *Do you take part with Texas?* his prompt answer should be, *Yes, and against you. Such, he would let gentlemen know, was the spirit of the whole people of the great valley of the West.*"

Several other members of Congress, in the same debate, expressed similar views and desires, and they are still more frequently expressed in conversation.

The Hon. Thomas W. Gilmer, a member of Congress, from Virginia, and formerly a governor of that State, numbered as one of "the guard," and of course understood to be in the councils of the cabinet, in a letter bearing date the 10th day of January last, originally designed as a private and confidential letter to a friend, gives it as his deliberate opinion, after much examination and reflection, that TEXAS WILL BE ANNEXED TO THE UNION; and he enters into a specious argument, and presents a variety of reasons in favor of the measure. He says, among other things:

"WASHINGTON, January 10, 1843.

"*Dear Sir:*—You ask if I have expressed the opinion that Texas would be annexed to the United States? I answer, yes;—and this opinion has not been adopted without reflection, or without a careful observation of causes, which, I believe, are rapidly bringing about this result. I do not know how far these causes have made the same impression on others, but I am persuaded that the time is not distant when they will be felt in all their force. The *excitement* which you apprehend, may arise; but it will be *temporary*, and in the end, *salutary*."

He dodges the constitutional objections, as follows:

"I am, as you know, a strict constructionist of the power of our federal government; and I do not admit the force of mere precedent to establish authority under written constitutions. The power conferred by the constitution over our foreign relations, and the repeated acquisitions of territory under it, seem to me to leave this question open, as one of expediency.

But you anticipate objections with regard to the subject of slavery. This is indeed a subject of *extreme delicacy*, but *it is one on which the annexation of Texas will have the most salutary influence.* Some have thought that the proposition would endanger our Union. I am of a different opinion. I believe it will bring about a better understanding of our relative rights and obligations."

In conclusion, he says:

"Having acquired Louisiana and Florida, we have an interest, and a frontier on the gulf of Mexico, and along our interior to the Pacific, which will not permit us to close our eyes, or fold our arms, with indifference to the events which a few years may disclose in that quarter. We have already had one question of boundary with Texas; other questions must soon arise, under our revenue laws, and on other points of necessary intercourse, which it will be difficult to adjust. *The institutions of Texas, and her relations with other governments, are yet in that condition which inclines her people (who are our countrymen,) to unite their destinies with ours.* THIS MUST BE DONE SOON, OR NOT AT ALL. There are numerous tribes of Indians along both frontiers, which can easily become the cause, or the instrument, of border wars. Our own population is pressing onward to the Pacific. No power can restrain it. The pioneer from our Atlantic seaboard will soon kindle his fires, and erect his cabin beyond the rocky mountains, and on the gulf of California. If Mahommed comes not to the mountain, the mountain will go to Mahommed. Every year adds new difficulties to our progress, as natural, and as inevitable, as the current of the Mississippi. These difficulties will soon, "like mountains interposed,

'Make enemies of nations,
Which now like kindred drops,
Might mingle into one.'

Truly yours,
THOMAS W. GILMER."

The impoverished condition of Texas, her inability to raise and sustain troops to defend herself against invasion for any length of time, and her want of character and credit abroad, are urged as reasons for IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION, and an opinion has been frequently expressed by those who feel a deep interest in this subject, that it would take place AT A VERY EARLY DAY IN THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS!

At the present session, the resolutions of the State of Alabama, in favor of the annexation, and sundry petitions and remonstrances against it, were referred to the committee on foreign relations. A majority of the committee, consisting of members from the slaveholding States, refused to consider and report upon the subject, and directed Mr. Adams, their chairman, to report a resolution, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which he did on the 28th day of February. At the same time, Mr. Adams asked, as an individual member of the committee, for leave to present the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That by the Constitution of the United States, no power is delegated to their Congress, or to any department or departments of their government, to affix to this Union any foreign State, or the people thereof.

Resolved, That any attempt of the government of the United States, by an act of Congress or by treaty, to annex to this Union the republic of Texas, or the people thereof, would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, null and void, and to which the free States of this Union and their people ought not to submit."

Objections being made, the resolutions were not received, the southern members showing a disinclination to have the subject agitated in the house, *at present.* Might it not be considered as savoring too much of a violation of private confidence, we could refer to various declarations of persons high in office in the national government, avowing a fixed determination to bring Texas into the Union, declaring that they had assurances of the aid of the free States to accomplish the object, and insisting that they prefer a dissolution of the Union to the rejection of Texas; expressing, however, at the same time, their confidence, that if the *annexation* could be effected, the people of the free States would submit to it, and the institutions of the slave States would be secured and perpetuated. Contenting ourselves, however, with the above brief glance at some of the most prominent evidence in relation to the subject, we submit to you whether the project of annexation seems to be abandoned, and whether there be not *the most imminent danger* of its speedy accomplishment, unless *the entire mass of the people in the free States become aroused to a conviction of this danger,* AND SPEAK OUT, AND ACT IN REFERENCE TO IT, IN A MANNER AND WITH A VOICE NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD, EITHER BY THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVE STATES, OR THEIR OWN PUBLIC SERVANTS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Although perfectly aware that many important and controlling objections to annexation exist, aside from the question of slavery, we have in this address confined ourselves principally to that, because of its paramount importance, and because *the advocates of annexation distinctly place it upon that ground.* Most of the specious arguments and reasons in favor of the annexation with which its advocates attempt to *gild the pill for northern palates*, are just about as sincere and substantial, as were those of Mr. Wise in the speech above referred to, in which he labored a long time to convince northern philanthropists that they would best promote the objects they had in view, by favoring annexation; that they might have slavery in Texas, within the power and control of our own government; that *they might abolish it, or mitigate its evils*; he himself being an advocate of perpetual slavery, and among the very foremost to trample upon the right of petition itself!

None can be so blind *now*, as not to know that the real design and object of the South is, to "ADD NEW WEIGHT TO HER END OF THE LEVER." It was upon that ground that Mr. Webster placed his opposition in his speech on that subject in New-York, in March, 1837. In that speech, after stating that he saw insurmountable objections to the annexation of Texas; that the purchase of Louisiana and Florida furnished no precedent for it; that the cases were not parallel, and that no such policy or necessity as led to that, required the annexation of Texas, he said:

"Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slaveholding States to the Union. When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slaveholding States. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension."

And again, he said:

"In my opinion, the people of the United States will not consent to bring a new, vastly extensive, and slaveholding country, large enough for half a dozen States, into the Union. *In my opinion, they ought not to consent to it.* Indeed, I am altogether at a loss to conceive what possible benefit any part of this country can expect to derive from such annexation. All benefit, to any part, is at least doubtful and uncertain; the objections obvious, plain, and strong. On the general question of slavery, a great portion of the community is already strongly excited. The subject has not only attracted attention as a question of politics, but it has struck a far deeper-toned chord. It has arrested the religious feeling of the country; it has strong hold on the consciences of men. He is a rash man, indeed, and little conversant with human nature, and especially has he a very erroneous estimate of the character of the people of this country, who supposes that a feeling of this kind is to be trifled with or despised. It will assuredly cause itself to be respected."

In conclusion, he said:

"I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union; no advantages to be derived from it; and objections to it of a strong, and in my judgment, decisive character.

I believe it to be for the interest and happiness of the whole Union to remain as it is, without diminution, and without addition."

We hold that there is not only "no political necessity" for it, "no advantages to be derived from it," but that there is no constitutional power delegated to any department of the national government, to authorize it; that no act of Congress, or treaty for annexation, can impose the least obligation upon the several States of this Union to submit to such an unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity, such *misbegotten and illegitimate progeny.*

We hesitate not to say, that *annexation*, effected by any act or proceeding of the federal government, or any of its departments, WOULD BE IDENTICAL WITH DISSOLUTION. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and power of a nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests, and abhorrent to the feelings, of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it," but we say, with confidence, THEY WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO IT. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *particeps criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the *irremediable perpetuation* OF AN INSTITUTION which the wisest and best men who formed the federal constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, *regarded as an evil and a curse*, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the revolution.

To prevent the success of this nefarious project—to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly "*to secure the blessings of liberty*," and not the perpetuation of slavery—and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer the end proposed.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
SETH M. GATES,
WILLIAM SLADE,
WILLIAM B. CALHOUN,
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,
SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS,
NATHANIEL B. BORDEN,
THOMAS C. CRITTENDEN,
JOHN MATTOCKS,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
JOSHUA M. HOWARD,
VICTORY BIRDSEYE,
HILAND HALL.
THOMAS A. TOMLINSON,
ARCHIBALD L. LINN,
CHARLES HUDSON,
GEORGE N. BRIGGS,
DAVID BRONSON,
THOMAS W. WILLIAMS,
TRUMAN SMITH,
STANLEY N. CLARK.

Washington, March 3, 1843.

N. B. A letter from Hon. Seth M. Gates to the Emancipator, states that the above address was published *prematurely*, on account of an accidental misunderstanding, before it was definitely known how many members of the 27th Congress would sign it. He says: "Only two members, to whom the address was sent, have returned answers declining to sign it, and one of them says he believes the dangers of annexation are not exaggerated, and that if it occurs, the Union will be destroyed; but he excepts to some *expressions* in the address. Very many, however, have not yet answered at all."

From Isaac T. Hopper's Book.

A WORD TO THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

I have written plainly, and only with a view to set forth the truth. I can truly say that I harbor no unkind or hostile feelings towards those who have distinguished themselves as my persecutors, and have arrayed themselves in battle against me. It is true that I have been placed among the perils of false brethren, and have been hunted as a beast of prey; yet I am more than willing to leave my pursuers to the just witness in their own souls, who will never deceive them, nor leave them at ease in their sins; but will render judgment and justice according to their works. Neither dissimulation nor hypocrisy will cover their iniquity before that tribunal where justice is awarded, and where they and I shall appear.

Several months have elapsed since the decision, which I have reviewed, was made. During which time, I have given the whole subject much patient and calm reflection in all its bearings. I have honestly examined my own heart and motives, and have never for a moment wavered in my opinion as to the acts which have been the ostensible ground of the proceedings against me. I have felt, and now feel, nothing but the most unmingled satisfaction and peace of mind in taking a retrospect of the course which I have pursued. I have meditated in the cool of the day, and I would hope, free from improper excitement. I have reached that point in my earthly pilgrimage, at which the force of the passions becomes much abated, and wherein my aspirations to the Giver of all good become stronger and stronger, that I may be preserved in the path which will confer upon me true peace. My already multiplied years give me significant intimation that it cannot be long before I shall cease to be affected by earthly vicissitudes; for, at farthest, "When a few years are come, then I shall go the way whence I shall not return." In view of this, my disfranchisement as a member of New-York Monthly meeting can be of but little consequence as regards myself personally.

It cannot be expected, in the present condition of that meeting, and my views in relation to it, that I could be benefited by being connected with it, or that I could render any service to its members. And although my enemies have succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of their proceedings by this Yearly meeting, I cannot feel that I am separated in spirit or feeling from the great body of the Society of Friends. In my extended intercourse with Friends in different parts of the States of New-York, and Pennsylvania, and other places, I have had copious and irresistible testimony to the contrary. I feel and know that the bond of fellowship is not broken.

One thing, however, I am free to confess. Conduct such as has been pursued in my case, has very naturally had a tendency to create disaffection on the part of many Friends, particularly in the minds of the young; and has caused them to err in attributing to the Society, as a body, that which has been the unhallowed work of a faction of misguided individuals. This I sincerely deplore. Although I have had meted out to me "false burdens and causes of banishment," yet one consideration has given me greater anxiety and concern than anything else connected with my disownment. I greatly feared that the unchristian conduct towards me would have a tendency to unsettle the minds of my children and grandchildren, and weaken their attachment to the Society of Friends, which I have so long and studiously endeavored to cultivate and confirm; but which the doings of my adversaries have been so pre-eminently calculated to diminish. Towards guarding against this evil, I feel that I have faithfully done my part.

I cannot close, without embracing the present opportunity to declare my unqualified attachment to the Society of Friends. My admiration for its great leading principles; my faith in its simple, but elevating doctrines; my love for its inward and external testimonies; my confidence in the efficacy and usefulness of its discipline, when administered with pure hearts, and clean hands, remain wholly unabated and unshaken. I have ever looked upon them as calculated to accomplish much for humanity. In taking a retrospect of my past life—in looking at its vicissitudes—which have been various in kind, and almost without limit in number—my most cherished recollections, my sweetest associations, unnumbered incidents that have heightened my joy, and have lessened the bitterness and poignancy of many a cup of sorrow, have bound me in close affection to that religious communion which was the choice of my early days, and the principles of which shall be the strength, support, and gladness of my latter years. I have spent much time in its service, as the records of all its disciplinary meetings amply attest. In its brighter days, I have rejoiced in its prosperity; in its more depressed condition, when clouds have lowered, and storms have threatened, I have never for a moment turned my back, but have gladly hazarded everything personal to myself, in its defense. And now, although excluded from its meetings for discipline at home, yet I have never felt at liberty to alter my habits of diligently attending those for worship. My inclination, my sense of duty, my views of proper example, all forbid my making any change in this respect. Whatever good I have attained in the Society, or in following my convictions of duty, has not been the work of my adversaries; nor can I conscientiously permit them to take it away. My sincere desire is to know what is right for me to do, and then to raise my eyes to the Hills from whence cometh all our help, for grace and strength to enable me to perform it, regardless of fear, favor, or affection, on the one hand, or persecution, or bitter reviling, on the other.

I most ardently desire that my friends and brethren who have been called to labor for the redemption of those who are held in captivity, may not be alarmed or intimidated at what has befallen others, who have felt it their duty to engage in the work of humanity. Steadily pursue the path that may be opened before you, and permit nothing to turn you aside from it. The Society of Friends have it in their power to do much, without in the least departing from their principles or testimonies. In what better, nobler, or holier work can they engage? Some efforts have been made in times past, which have been blessed; and I cannot persuade myself that this people will turn a deaf ear to the cry of oppression. And however much we may feel discouraged at the course taken by those of whom better things should have been expected, let us hope for the dawning of a brighter day. Let every one do his part in the great reform for which we hope, and not turn away from the field of labor. "Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

In the language of a modern writer, I would say, "With every endeavor to introduce a more active spirit of virtue amongst us, I deeply sympathize. I hold that all the physical and intellectual powers we possess should be dedicated to the furtherance of good, and the very possession of them is an obligation upon us to exercise them; that our understandings are amongst the noblest gifts of our Divine Father; and that we are bound to employ them at all hours, and at all times, in his service. It is a false, and has been a most pernicious notion, that because 'the carnal mind is enmity against God'—i. e. the carnal state of the mind—therefore, our minds, in their natural capacities, are unfit to serve him. The maxim of 'not running in our own will to do good,' has done infinite harm. If we run with a desire to do good, we shall run well; for the very desire of good springs from the source of good. My opinion, therefore, is, that 'to be instant in season and out of season,' is the law and the obligation of the Christian; and our daily experience shows that obedience to that law is largely blessed. I say, therefore, that I deeply sympathize with all endeavors to introduce a greater tendency to virtuous action in our Society. I would have none leave it; I would have none lopped off who hold with us the few real essentials of Christian association; but would have us all stand together in the spirit of an enlarged love, for the cause of religion and of man."

ISAAC T. HOPPER.

New-York, 5th mo. 1843.

From the Liberty Standard.

SLAVE REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Editor.—An error has arisen in the minds of many, as to the amount of political power, based upon slave representation. The three-fifths of the slaves are not to be reckoned as voters—or as equivalent to voters, but to population. As there are about 2,500,000, and allowing one in five of the population to be a voter, which is the usual estimate, the political power arising from the representation of slaves, would be equal to 300,000 legal voters. This exceeds the entire vote of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, as given in the presidential election, by more than 13,000 votes! This would give every slaveholding voter, on an average, the amount of *two and a half* votes each. All this power is not only devoted to slavery, but its circumstances are such as enable it to control nearly the political power of the nation, and consecrate it all to the promotion of slavery. The assumed owner of ten slaves, is equal to a population of seven persons. The owner of fifty exercises the same power as thirty-one of free population, and the robber of 100 human beings wields as much power as 61 free inhabitants. Seventeen slaveholders with 100 slaves each, are equal to a whole town of 1000 inhabitants; and this ratio carried out, gives about *one-ninth* part of political power of this nation, as derived from slave representation.

This is the premium the nation has awarded to despotism. This is the element of corruption and death existing in our political system, which must be destroyed, or deprived of its power of evil, if our government is to stand.

A. WILLEY.

Communications.

LETTER FROM CYRUS M. BURLEIGH.

HARTFORD, CT. May 17, 1843.

DEAR FRIEND—We have seen more illustrations of the pro-slavery and man-hating spirit of Connecticut. We are loud, here, in our devotion to democratic principles, and solemn in our professions of reverence for Christianity. No people profess more regard for the rights of man, and love to God, than this; but they have just given us a comment upon their professions, by their action, which throws additional light upon the text. When the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society was formed, in 1838, we were driven from the City Hall, and found shelter only in the hall of the Temperance Hotel; but I had hoped for more liberality in 1843, than we found here five years ago. The *churches* of the city are closed to anti-slavery; the slave gains no access to them; but some of the *halls* have been open to the cause. Gilman's Hall had been engaged for our meetings; and preparatory to the convention, Douglas delivered a lecture, on Sunday evening. He ventured to charge pro-slavery and negro-hating upon the people of Connecticut, and the people of Hartford. This was too much for the would-be aristocracy of this city; and as he calmly and firmly pressed home the truth upon them, they writhed. Some little disturbance was made, but nothing at all alarming. However, this was seized upon by the haters of freedom, as evidence to justify them in predicting a *mob*; (probably in hopes thereby to raise one,) and by Mr. Gilman, to cover his dishonesty, in breaking his solemn engagement with us. The president received word from him, the next morning, that we could not have his hall for our meeting; though the people had already begun to come in. We made application for several other halls, unsuccessfully. Finding that the intolerance of the city had determined we should have no place of assembly, we decided that there was every reason why we should persevere in our movement. We accordingly appointed the meeting in an open space, out of doors, by the side of Dr. Hawes's church; and at the hour designated, the abolitionists gathered at the spot. A sugar box fulfilled the duties of a rostrum, and a few benches were obtained for the women. The meeting soon began to fill up with the Hartford people, who were attracted by the novelty of the transaction. S. S. Foster made some brief remarks, and was followed by Frederic Douglas. He made an impressive and eloquent speech, which was listened to with eagerness by a large audience. It was well received, and evidently had a good effect on the hearers. Abby Kelly made an able and vigorous speech; after which, the society adjourned to the next day. S. S. Foster appointed a meeting for the evening, on the steps of Dr. Hawes's meeting-house. He intended to address the laboring classes, on their interest in the cause of emancipation. He attempted to speak, according to his appointment; but a mob prevented. A great noise was made, and some eggs were thrown; but no one was injured. I did not wonder so much at this ebullition of feeling, as I might have done, if it had shown itself before the "second advent" believers had given the world such a mobocratic example as I had seen the evening before. Thus, another blot is stamped upon the name of *Hartford*. The open scoundrels who engaged in this mob were probably only the mere tools of others, whose *respectability* prevented their appearing *in person*, and so they came by *proxy*. When men of standing begin to *predict* a mob, as some of the great ones did in Hartford, we know what to expect; and when our right of speech is violated, and our assemblies disturbed, we know from what quarter originates the disturbance. In any such popular outbreak, there is a moving power behind the apparent actors, which is malicious enough to prompt the depraved and deluded to assail the innocent and unoffending; but it is too *cowardly* to openly show its position. The gentlemanly, respectable, and reverend "*higher classes*" hold their foul intercourse with the seduced and gulled laborers, and from this unnatural union comes forth the hideous monster of mobocratic despotism; but they are quite unwilling to acknowledge the bastard child they have fathered; and the poor, who are in such cases the misguided party, have to bear all the shame. Abolitionists have had enough experience in this barbarous persecution, to learn the deep causes from which it springs; and they are cautious not to do the injustice to condemn the weak-minded, young, and poor, who are honest enough to act out their feelings, and spare the titled and honored dastards, who have inflamed the popular mind, while they had not honor or courage enough to be themselves the perpetrators of their own outrages. While we are careful to rebuke the one, we shall not leave the others unrebuked.

The society met at the same place in the morning, and continued its sessions through the afternoon. The meetings were addressed in a spirited and eloquent manner, by Douglas, Foster, and Abby Kelley. The greater part of the audience listened with interest to the protracted remarks. Some disturbance was made by a few boys, together with some vile young men, dressed in the latest style of the tailor, and very probably in the *tailor's cloth*, too. They seemed to be students of the college, and young sprigs of dandyism from the dry goods shops of the city. Some eggs were thrown, and one of them very irreverently hit the meeting-house, under whose shade we were assembled. (The house was more honorable than its owners, and the worshippers who gather within it; *that* ungrudgingly sheltered us from the burning sun—*they* would give us no shelter, but left us open to the fiery malice of the mob, which they had aroused by their false and exaggerated reports.)

Several resolutions were passed; the society did the business which was of immediate or pressing importance; though we were not favorably situated to do business.

The meeting, I have no doubt, has been productive of great good, though falsehood has done its utmost to defeat its object and effect. It has caused discussion; and there are many who will vindicate the right. The agitation of discussion tends to awaken to the truth those who have been stupid or indifferent. The most unfounded and slanderous tales concerning our meeting have been industriously spread through the city; but we trust truth will gain adherents, in spite of all these extraordinary efforts of her enemies; nay, that these manifestations of malice will themselves cause her to prosper in strength and influence.

I have attended the meeting of the old State society, and was quite interested by its proceedings. Dr. Wm. H. Brisbane, from Boston, Mr. Horton, one of the seceding Methodist ministers, Mr. Lafan, who was formerly a missionary to the Sandwich islands, but has left the board, on account of their connection with slavery, and Mr. Raymond, of the Mendian mission, were present, and occupied the principal part of the time. I was much pleased with their spirit of determined hostility to slavery, and the disposition to abandon all connection with the loathesome system. Mr. Pierpont, who had been to the western part of the State, to attend the funeral of a relative, was in the city, on the day of the meeting, and attended it. He spoke in his usual vigorous and pithy style; and though brief, his remarks very ably defended the great principle of radical abolition, that we may not do, or *promise to do*, what is wrong to accomplish any good, however great. I thought him inconsistent with his own principles and argument, however, in an attempt to justify a judge in retaining his office, after he had determined never to deliver up the fugitive slave. If his argument was *valid*, it proved it inconsistent for an abolitionist to take the oath of office, or vote under the Constitution of the United States, while it contains the provisions to return the fugitive slave, to suppress slave insurrections, and sustain slave representation. S. S. Foster made several short speeches, with great force, and to good acceptance with the audience. Foster seems to have made a favorable impression here, though he has been uncompromising in his advocacy of the sternest and most unwelcome anti-slavery truth, and severe in his denunciation of pro-slavery in Church and State. No one can listen to him without being deeply impressed with the thought, that he is honest and true to duty.

May 18th—The liberty party held a convention to-day. The meeting has been addressed by Brisbane, Lafan, Codding, and others. Mr. Codding, made an able address this evening, in which he proved, that the slaveholders cannot support themselves, while they cling to slavery. Upon the whole, a good deal has been done this week to agitate Hartford and the region round about, on the question of slavery. C. M. BURLEIGH.

COTTON MACHINE CARDS.

In the Standard of April 20th, I notice an article from the pen of George J. White, in which mention is made of the first cotton machine cards which were manufactured in this country, which were made by my father, the late Pliny Earle, for Samuel Slater.

Those cards were ordered fourth mo. 23d, 1790; and as there was no machinery in the country for pricking the leather, the holes for the teeth in the filleting, for the doffer, were all pricked with two needles, stuck in the end of a stick, and moved by hand. This took a week, or more, for its accomplishment. As Mr. Slater brought no samples or patterns of such cards as he wanted, and probably was not able to give very definite instructions how the cards should be made, the making of them was an experiment; and it is not remarkable that the cards did not work to satisfaction, upon the first trial, as proved to be the case; and then the maker of them was sent for, and it was *he* who "was afterward able to crook the teeth of the cards" in such a manner that "the machinery moved in order;" and that set of cards carded cotton *eighteen years*; whereas twelve years was the longest time Mr. Slater told of knowing cards to last in England, at the time he ordered those.

The late Pliny Earle was very extensively engaged in the manufacture of cards, from 1790 to 1830; and also in building cotton and wool carding machines, from 1802 to 1816; and it was undoubtedly to some extent owing to his skill and ingenuity, that carding cotton and wool was so early brought to perfection in the country.

The manufacture of CARDS is still carried on in the same place, with the light of more than fifty years' experience, by his son, and successor in business.

WILLIAM B. EARLE.

TALES OF OPPRESSION.

BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

No. LXXIII.

William Wright, a fugitive from the State of Maryland, informed me that he was a slave at an institution, belonging to the Catholics, called St. Josephs. He was treated with more lenity than usually fell to the lot of persons in his situation, yet he felt the injustice of being held in bondage, and obliged to labor all his life for others, receiving only food and clothing, and that, too, of a very coarse kind. I believe he was about thirty years old when he formed the determination to better his condition if possible, and for that purpose left his oppressors, and went to Philadelphia, about the year 1808. He and his wife hired themselves, as servants, to a Captain Many, of that city. His wife was a free woman; but whether he brought her from Maryland with him, or married her soon after his arrival in Philadelphia, I do not now remember. They were sober, industrious people, and soon conciliated the favor of their employers. After remaining in this situation a considerable time, having acquired some money, William called upon me, and made known his circumstances. He solicited me to endeavor to purchase his freedom; saying that he was in constant dread of being discovered, and conveyed back to Maryland. If that should be the case, he said, he was sure he should not be retained there, but would be sold to the speculators, and taken to the South. His mind was evidently much depressed. I readily agreed to do what I could for him. He left with me sixty dollars towards paying for his freedom, provided those having the ownership would agree to manumit him, upon receiving a moderate sum as a compensation.

Soon after this interview, I wrote to the person having the legal power to negotiate the business, and informed him that application had been made to me to inquire whether a manumission could be obtained for William, upon the payment of a moderate sum; and asked him to state how much would be demanded. Several weeks elapsed, and I received no reply. After waiting some months, William called upon me, said he had occasion for some money, and asked me for twenty dollars, which I gave him; leaving in my hands forty dollars. Getting no intelligence from his claimants, William became impatient, and consulted with his employer, making known his situation. Not long after, he was arrested, and taken to Maryland. I have always suspected that Many betrayed William's confidence, and gave information where he could be found. His wife still remained in Many's service. The first information that I received of William's arrest, I got from Captain Many's wife, two or three days after he was taken away. She inquired how much money William had left in my hands. I gave her a statement of the case; but in a few days I heard that it was said that William had placed in my keeping three hundred dollars; and that since he had been taken away, I denied having more than forty dollars. Upon investigating the matter, I traced the story to Captain Many, and immediately called upon him. He readily admitted that he had said so, and referred to William's wife for proof of the fact. She was called, and confirmed the statement. I asked her if she had William's pocket-book, on the blank leaves of which the money transactions between him and myself were written. She replied that she had; but said that I had given some loose receipts, which were not in the book. I soon discovered that I should get no satisfaction from that quarter; and I left the house, somewhat mortified at the ingratitude and injustice of the woman, whose husband I had honestly endeavored to serve. Her object, however, will soon be explained; and although her conduct cannot be justified, yet when I was made acquainted with her motives, I freely forgave her, as far as was I concerned. She had adopted this plan to induce Many to buy her husband; and in this she succeeded. It may be recollected that in the last "Tale of Oppression," mention was made of a suit having been commenced by the abolition society against Maher and McDermott, for being concerned in the slave trade, in which my name was used as plaintiff; and that in consequence of that suit, those men failed. Many was their endorser, and of course lost heavily by them. This had exasperated him against me; and being confident of catching me in a fraud, he sent to Maryland, bought William for four hundred dollars, and brought him to Philadelphia. But his disappointment was not a little provoking, when William told him the whole truth of the matter. He had taken an indenture upon William, for a term of years; and having paid four hundred dollars for him, considered himself entitled to the money which William had placed in my hands. Without any demand being made of me for it, I received a summons to appear before Jacob Baker, one of the city aldermen, to answer John Many for a debt, &c. I accordingly attended, when Captain Many stated the nature of his demand. In reply, I observed that I had never had any dealings with him; but at the same time I admitted that I owed William Wright forty dollars, which I was ready to pay *him*, at any time he would call for it. The magistrate decided that there was no cause of action, and dismissed the business, directing the captain to pay the costs.

But the captain's revenge was not yet satiated; for in a few days I received a summons from the same magistrate, to answer William Wright. Upon meeting before the alderman, and the case being called up, I asked William if he had ever asked me for the money he had left with me; he replied, "No." "Then, why didst thou sue me?" He said he had not sued me. I asked, "Didst thou authorize Captain Many to sue me?" He boldly and promptly answered, "No." The magistrate then said that he had no further business with me, and ordered the captain to pay the costs. But he was not yet discouraged. In a few days, I received another summons, and attended to answer to it. The captain produced a power of attorney, said to have been executed by William Wright; but upon examining it, I found that it had not been executed in due legal form, not having been acknowledged by the proper officer; and I objected to its validity. The patience of Many, by this time, became exhausted. I never saw a man so provoked; he manifested his anger in such manner as drew from the magistrate severe rebuke. The case was again dismissed, he paying the costs. I heard nothing further about the business, for two or three weeks; when I received a summons to appear before John Barker, who lived in Sassafras street, more than a mile from my residence. I now concluded that after all the experience the captain had had, I should certainly be defeated. However, it turned out otherwise; for when I appeared there, and the captain had stated his case, and produced his power of attorney, duly executed, I observed, that this case had been before Jacob Baker several times, and not being able to accomplish his object, and hoping, no doubt, to find alderman Barker more pliable, he had now called me more than a mile from home, merely to wreak his vengeance on me. I observed to the magistrate, that if the captain did not gain his point, he might apply to another, and in that way keep me constantly running after him. The alderman asked the captain, "Have you been before Mr. Baker with this business?" "Well," said he, "I wish to explain, sir." "I want none of your explanations. Have you been before Mr. Baker with this matter? Answer the question." I assured him that he had, and that he could not deny it. "Then," said the alderman, "I have no further business with you, Mr. Hopper. Captain Many, you must pay the cost. You are not going to make a cat's paw of me."

I think about three months elapsed, before I heard anything more of the case; at length, William Wright called upon me for the forty dollars, which I paid him. I understood that William and his wife remained in the service of the captain the time stipulated in the indenture, to the mutual satisfaction of all the parties.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1843.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRESBYTERIANS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1843.

In my last, I promised you some account of the doings of the two general assemblies, on the subject of slavery. Of the old school assembly's proceedings, the whole story can be told in a few words. Their time was mainly occupied in the discussion of questions of discipline, or moot points of casuistry; such as whether a man may marry his deceased wife's sister; they had no space for the comparatively unimportant subject of slavery. They will excommunicate a man who will form a marriage connection like that mentioned, while at the same time they are sustaining a system which consigns millions to the grossest impurity and licentiousness. This system has its stoutest supporters and defenders on this very floor, and in the men and *ministers*, too, who come there, waited upon, almost to the door of the assembly, by their slaves. The following item, taken from one of the daily papers, is all that I have learned of their doings on the subject of abolition:

"The report of the committee on bills and overtures on the communication of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, on the subject of slavery, was taken up, and after considerable discussion on points of order, was finally laid upon the table."

In the *new school assembly*, though there was much to pain the heart of every humane spectator of their proceedings, the aspect of things was more hopeful. The question of slavery came more fairly up for discussion than it ever did before in that body. The main debate grew out of a report of the committee on bills and overtures, of which committee, Dr. Wisner, of Ithaca, formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, was chairman, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That though this assembly cannot consent to hold any relation to slavery, as a system, which implies approbation, but must be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy consequences, both to master and slave, yet the removal of it, though an object of intense desire and fervent prayer, and one calling for the continued action of truth and love, does not fall within the constitutional power of this assembly."

You cannot fail to be struck with the disingenuousness and downright dishonesty of this resolution. Its disingenuousness, in using the equivocal term *evil*—a term on which a double construction may be put, so as to make it suit either North or South. The North may construe it to mean a moral evil, and the South a natural, or some other kind of evil; and its dishonesty, in gravely stating that the abolition of this evil was not "within the constitutional power of the assembly;" as though the memorialists had been stupid enough to intimate anything to the contrary. The resolution was a mere make-believe; and its sophistry was so bungling as to expose it at once.

Mr. Kellogg objected to this report, in a very sensible and effective speech, and offered a series of anti-slavery resolutions, as a substitute. I will not occupy your space to copy them here, as you will find them, together with a full report of the debates, in a forthcoming number of the Pennsylvania Freeman. The question on Mr. Kellogg's motion to postpone the report of the committee, with a view to take up his resolutions, drew the dividing line between those who called themselves abolitionists, and the anti-abolitionists; and showed the former, to the general surprise, to be in the majority. The vote stood 56 to 43.

One of the principal speakers, in opposition to Mr. Kellogg's resolutions, was Dr. Wisner. He complained of his abolition brethren at home denouncing him as a pro-slavery man; but I think any one of candor, who heard his speech, would fully concur in the application of the term; and from his own mouth, I set him down as a most bitter pro-slavery man. He professed to take a middle course, and to steer between what he called the radicals of both sides. Yet the ground he took was such that Dr. Duffield afterward, alluding to him, remarked that he had gone farther than any southern man who had yet spoken. He represented the American Anti-Slavery Society as having passed a resolution at its late meeting, "trampling under foot the Constitution of the United States, and *the Church of God*;" a gross slander, as is known to all who are cognizant of the facts. But I shall not pretend to follow him through all his speech. His main difficulty, he said, was with the Bible, in this question. He went with the Bible; and doing so, he could not interfere with slavery. He believed whatever the Bible taught. If the Bible said that Jonah *swallowed the whale*, he would believe it. If God were to direct him to *offer up, as a sacrifice, the wife of his bosom, he would not dare to refuse.* He went into an argument, at length, to show that Christ and his apostles had not interfered with slavery, and that therefore we should not. Still he disavowed being in favor of slavery. But if the Bible said that slavery was right, he would believe it. He did not know but that he would yet—if this abolition agitation was to go on—have to move south of Mason and Dixon's line, and there spend the rest of his

day, having been taken to task, in the meantime, by some of his brethren, he tried to explain away this mobocratic sentiment, but without success. These, of course, are only some of the leading facts in this speech; and I present them to you just as they remain in my memory, denuded of the special pleading and false reasoning that went to fill up the address, and conceal its deformity.

The doctor concluded by reading three resolutions, one of which he offered as a substitute for Mr. Kellogg's; the other two were of the high-toned, "flat-footed," Virginia stamp, which he read, as it seemed, merely to let them see what he might do, if he didn't want to be forbearing.

But the most outrageous speech made during the debates, was one by Dr. Ely. He openly and explicitly defended slavery from the Bible, and went into an argument to show that God approved of it. He assumed as though it were beyond question, that *doulos*, in the Greek, always means slave; said that Paul styled himself a *slave of Jesus Christ*; that it was absurd to suppose that God would give through his apostles, directions to master and slave, without approving of the relation. He said that slavery was not understood at the North; told his experience in the matter; related again the story of his buying Ambrose; told us that he still owned Ambrose, and what a *fine, strapping, shining* negro he was. That he had since purchased some women; that he considered all these purchases his duty, as a matter of mere benevolence; that these women were married, and had children; and that their husbands came from the neighboring plantations, every Saturday night, to see them; and that he was now the owner of "nine or ten" slaves.

I should not be surprised, if some of your readers were to be incredulous of these statements, so at variance are they with what we would expect from a man professing to be a minister of Jesus Christ. I was not sorry, however, to have these facts come out. It had a good effect upon some of the abolitionists of the assembly, and helped them to get over, in some measure, their excessive deference to their pro-slavery opponents. Mr. Myers, especially, was roused by it, and replied in perhaps the most eloquent and effective speech that was made on that side of the question.

But after all I should not be surprised if Dr. Hill and Dr. Ely and as many others as were present of that class, should find their main justification for holding slaves in the arguments of the abolitionists on the floor of the assembly; for their arguments, all without an exception, contained the admission, that slaveholding might in some cases be a necessity. Dr. Hill argued that this was his case; and so did Dr. Ely, and so would every other slaveholder on that floor, and doubtless so would nine-tenths of all the slaveholders of the land. I was surprised that a man of Dr. Edward Beecher's clear-sightedness should fall into this error, and that he could not see that the argument, both abstractly and from consequences, was against his position; and that if his reasoning was good, to show that it may be sometimes necessary to hold slaves, it is equally good to prove the necessity, in some cases of falsifying the truth; a result to which he would be very loath to come. This false principle, which all the anti-slavery speakers were careful to state, and the multiplied expressions of deference for the wisdom and piety of their pro-slavery opponents, I think was calculated to invalidate much of the truth they uttered, and to bolster up the consciences of the very men who most needed probing. I was surprised to hear such repeated and gratuitous expressions of veneration and esteem for our "beloved father Hill," and such pains taken to have it understood that they did not mean to charge him with sin. Indeed, one of the speakers, in the excess of his deference for the doctor, said he did not doubt but that he was an anti-slavery man, as he said! This was much more than charity required.

I ought to have mentioned that Dr. Dickinson had moved, as a substitute for Dr. Hill's resolution, one of a somewhat similar but rather more neutral character, and on this the final question was taken. The ayes and noes were called for, and stood 66 ayes—33 noes.

On the whole, this debate was very encouraging, and may be hailed as the harbinger of better things to come. A public discussion of the question of slavery, for three days, in an ecclesiastical body, like that of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, is no small gain.

One word on another subject before I close. The remarks which I made in my last, about a "neighbor of yours expressing herself as under discouragment at the spirit that prevailed, and her impotent efforts to avert it," were not warranted, as I have been since informed, by the facts in the case, and were probably unjust to the individual alluded to. As I would not intentionally do any one injustice, I make this statement in reparation of an error, into which I was led by defective information.

J. M. M'K.

PRO-SLAVERY IN THE WEST.

The discussion of slavery has been suppressed at Shurtleff college, a Baptist institution, at Alton, Illinois, so well known as "bloody Alton." The president of the college is a Southerner, who, it is said, sold his slaves when he removed to Illinois. An excellent place, this, to train up preachers of that gospel which proclaims liberty to the captive!

The Philanthropist states that sometime last summer, William Logan, a citizen of Richland county, fed a poor, hungry man, flying from oppression. The grand jury of the county indicted him, charging him with "feeding James Monroe, a negro and black, owing service and labor to some person in Kentucky, whose name was unknown to the grand jury;" and also, with "piloting" him. The case came on for trial at the late term of the court in Richland, and was dismissed; but this was not done *openly*, lest it should offend the Ohio people, who have tried to make it felony to feed the hungry. The court *privately* informed Mr. Logan that the black law under which he was indicted was unconstitutional. But the worst is not told. "The church to which he belongs," says Mr. Brooke, "to show its abhorrence of the religion of Jesus, and rebuke him for performing his Christian duty, voted him out of the eldership!"

O'CONNELL.

The son of this distinguished individual is about to visit the United States, to reap as great a harvest as he can by the agitation of the Irish Repeal question here. The project will be received with enthusiasm by thousands, notwithstanding our loud declamations against "foreign interference." Even Robert Tyler, son of our slaveholding President, can see no impropriety in "interfering" with the "foreign" question of the Union of Ireland with England. Colonel Johnson has no scruple whatever about interfering right zealously with the "domestic institutions" of Great Britain. *They* can speechify and agitate about Irish Repeal; but then George Thompson was an impertinent scoundrel for saying anything about *our* "peculiar institution." O'Connell himself has been handled without mittens for daring to talk about it, with the Atlantic ocean between him and the "patriarchs."

We are pained to see that this bold friend of human freedom consents, in some degree, to bow his neck to the slaveholder's yoke, for the sake of obtaining Southern gold. In a recent speech, he announced the intended departure of his son for America, in company with Thomas Steele, and volunteered to pledge him beforehand to silence on the subject of slavery. He said:

"He hoped Ireland would be sufficiently agitated, and Repeal wardens and collectors at full work, so as to enable them to leave their duties and proceed first to Canada and Nova Scotia, and from thence to the United States, (cheers,) to excite and receive the sympathy of their fellow-subjects in the two former countries, as well as in America. His son was, of course, like him, (Mr. O'Connell,) and Mr. Steele, the decided enemy of slavery, and of course abhorred it most of all in a domestic form. But going to that country, *he would not interfere, in any way, or say one word on the subject, while receiving their hospitality and kindness.* (Hear.) Entertaining his own opinions, he would express them on suitable occasions in this country, and say with Mr. Steele, that even if he were prohibited from a Repeal of the Union, he would not be a consenting party to have one human being in slavery. It was a great moral principle of the Catholic religion, that no matter how important the end may be, there was no quantity of good that can possibly sanction the slightest evil in its attainment; no good could be obtained at the expense of any evil whatsoever; and no man was justified in consenting to make any human being a slave to another. That was the principle which Mr. Steele advocated, and which would be that of his colleague. He (Mr. O'Connell) hoped that before the end of autumn came on, both would be on their way to America, for the purpose of creating a feeling of sympathy in the descendants of the Irish, and obtain the best and brightest class of native Americans."

THE LIBERTY TREE is a monthly octavo pamphlet, published by Z. Eastman, at Chicago, Illinois; price, fifty cents per hundred. It is to be filled with important anti-slavery documents and facts. The first number contains Dr. Channing's Lenox Address; Public Men and Public Institutions of the Church, a sermon, by J. Blanchard; and other good things. It is to be circulated on the plan of Goodell's Investigator. The more truth is spread before the people, East, West, North, and South, the better. Success to the Liberty Tree.

☞ FRIEND HOPPER'S PAMPHLET.—We publish in another column an extract from this, which is a fair sample of the calm and friendly style in which it is written; yet it will be extremely unpalatable to some, because its *facts* are not agreeable. We trust that every sincere, well-wisher to the Society of Friends, will give it an attentive and candid perusal. It is well worthy the trouble. It is for sale at 143 Nassau street, and at the book store of Israel Post, 88 Bowery. Price, 25 cents.

EMANCIPATION IN TEXAS.—By reference to the Anti-Slavery Items, it will be seen that the story of agitation on this subject is denied by a southern paper. The editor of the Emancipator seems to have distrusted the matter, from the beginning. He says, "We suspect that 'white heap yonder.' We even suspect that the whole plan was concocted in New Orleans, to *amuse* us, their willing vassals, till they can *lock on the collar*."

PIERPONT'S ANTI-SLAVERY POEMS.—Oliver Johnson has published in Boston a very neat pamphlet, containing all the anti-slavery poems of John Pierpont. Price, 18 3-4 cents. We need not inform any abolitionist what strong and spirit-stirring strains these poems are.

☞ Mr. Mason has republished the Westminster Review for May. It contains many able and scholarlike articles. The one on Spinoza is written with eloquence and discrimination, and gives a clear explanation of his metaphysical opinions. Mr. Mason has issued a prospectus for the republication of the Christian Lady's Magazine, edited by Charlotte Elizabeth, whose popularity is extremely great among the "evangelical sects," both of this country and England.

Anti-Slavery Items.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH; OLD SCHOOL.—In reporting the proceedings of the assembly, at its recent meeting in Philadelphia, the New-York Evangelist says, "On May 22d, the committee of bills and overtures, presented a memorial from the presbytery of Chilicothe, on the subject of slavery, which excited a warm discussion—the warmer, probably, from the unexpected manner in which the tender subject came up.

"A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, seemed in a great hurry to move an indefinite postponement of this whole subject. And while he stood speaking to the motion of indefinite postponement, which was immediately seconded by Rev. Mr. Smith, a slaveholder from Alabama—several members arose to their feet, and all seemed anxious to address the moderator at once. Some wished to know what they were called upon to postpone—'The paper had not been read'—'Should like to hear it read, sir'—was sung out from various quarters. The chairman said it was competent for any member to call for the reading of the paper. Some wanted to know what the paper was about. 'It is a memorial on the subject of slavery, from the presbytery of Chilicothe,' said the moderator. 'Oh! ah!' said a worthy, near us, 'moderator, I'm for indefinite postponement.' It seemed, however, to be found out, on the part of the mover, that the merits of the whole subject might be discussed on a motion to postpone, and he asked for leave to withdraw his motion. Leave was given. Whereupon Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, from Louisville, renewed the motion of indefinite postponement, amid calls for the reading of the paper. He was, however, soon set right by his brother Robert, of Baltimore.

"'Moderator,' said Wm. L., 'May I have leave to withdraw my motion? I only meant to get rid of this subject, not to lay it open for debate. I am told, sir, that it may be discussed on a question to postpone. I'm ashamed of myself at the unpleasant predicament in which I am found, and I call upon my brethren, to help me out.' Leave was given him to withdraw. Mr. Rankin, of Fort Wayne, then made a motion, which was seconded, and the moderator said it was out of order. Mr. Rankin took an appeal from the decision of the moderator, which was not sustained. Dr. Leland then moved to lay on the table, and took special care to say that the motion must be put without debate or remark. 'One word,' said a little man near us—'one word, Moderator'—'Not a word, sir'—and so the memorial was laid on, or rather under the table—and here the flare-up on the Chilicothe memorial ended."

In the New School Assembly, convened at the same time, the following resolutions were offered:

Whereas, divers memorials and remonstrances have been presented to the general assembly, some asking for action, and some deprecating all action of this body upon the subject of slavery, therefore,

Resolved, That though this assembly cannot consent to hold any relation to slavery as a system which implies approbation, but must be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy consequences, both to master and slave, yet the removal of it, though an object of intense desire, and fervent prayer, and one calling for the continued action of truth and love, does not fall within the constitutional powers of this body.

Rev. Mr. Kellogg moved the postponement of the above resolution, in order to take up the following substitute, viz:

Whereas, the subject of slavery has engaged the attention of our churches, to a considerable extent, for years past, and although the general assembly of 1818, unanimously resolved, that we consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race, by another, a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to "love our neighbor as ourselves," and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and precepts of the gospel of Christ, which requires that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," yet inasmuch as different and discordant views have since been expressed in relation to this institution, as it exists in our country, and to some extent within our communion, it becomes proper and important to the purity, peace, and prosperity of our church, that the views of this assembly should be kindly and distinctly expressed. Therefore,

Resolved 1st—That we regard the enslaving and holding in slavery of human beings, as practised in our country, a sin against God, a violation of the rights of men, and an inversion of the Divine prerogatives.

Resolved 2d—That we affectionately and earnestly urge upon the ministers, sessions, presbyteries, and synods, connected with this assembly, that they treat this as all other sins of great magnitude, and by a diligent, kind, and faithful application of the means which God has given them, by instruction, remonstrance, reproof, and effective discipline, seek to purify the Church of this great iniquity.

Mr. Gideon then moved the postponement of Mr. Kellog's motion, with a view to an *indefinite* postponement of the whole subject—which motion was lost.

The decision of the subject was then postponed until the afternoon session.

Half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.—The assembly resumed the discussion of the resolution on the subject of *slavery*, which continued until after six o'clock, when it was arrested by a motion to adjourn.

Next morning, the debate was continued with great warmth and spirit. Dr. Wisner made a long speech in opposition to the resolutions. He quoted texts to prove that servants should obey their masters, that those called to be servants, should care not for it, &c. Rev. Mr. Myers, from the Presbytery of Onondagua, New-York, zealously urged the adoption of the resolutions, or of others of similar character.

Rev. Dr. Duffield followed Dr. Wisner, and spoke in favor of the passage of the resolutions, and beautifully alluded to the propriety of *professing* Christians, using all possible means of extending to *their* slaves that liberty which is now withheld from them, as soon as it can be accomplished.

The Rev. Dr. Hill, from the Presbytery of Winchester, Virginia, spoke very energetically in opposition to the resolutions. He submitted the following, after a postponement of Mr. Kellogg's resolutions had been agreed upon:

"Resolved, That as the two last assemblies have committed the business exclusively to the lower judicatures of the Church, to whom it properly belongs, and who alone are competent to judge, and act with a full knowledge of the intricate and delicate subject—therefore the assembly determine to leave this matter as it exists at present, without taking any action in the premises."

The question on the adoption of this resolution, was then discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

When the question came up at the next meeting, the Rev. D. Dickenson presented the following as a substitute for the resolution moved by Rev. Dr. Hill, of Virginia:

"Whereas, there is in this assembly great diversity of opinion, as to the proper, and best mode of action on the subject of slavery. And whereas, in such circumstances, any expression of sentiment, would carry with it but little weight, as it would be passed by a small majority, and must operate to produce alienation and division. And whereas, the assembly of 1840, with great unanimity, referred this whole subject to the lower judicatories, to take such orders as in their judgment might be adopted, to remove the evil; therefore,

"Resolved, That the assembly do not think it for the edification of the Church, for this body to take any action on the subject."

To this an amendment was offered by Rev. Mr Myers, when an animated discussion followed, which resulted in the amendment being rejected.

A motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions of the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, which prevailed by a vote of 53 to 41.

The committee upon the synodical records, reported, and some exceptions were taken to a part of the records of the synod of Cincinnati, in relation to slavery, which gave rise to considerable discussion.

A motion was made by the Rev. Mr. Rowland, which was afterwards superseded by the following, made by the Rev. Dr. Ely:

"That the records of the Synod of Cincinnati, be approved, with the exception of the parts in relation to slavery."

A discussion ensued, closed by a motion which prevailed, that brought up the order of the day; it was upon the following resolution, offered by the committee on bills and overtures:

Whereas, divers memorials and remonstrances have been presented to the general assembly, some asking for action, and some deprecating all action of this body upon the subject of slavery, therefore,

Resolved, That though this assembly cannot consent to hold any relation to slavery, as a system which implies approbation, but must be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy consequences both to master and slave; yet the removal of it, though an object of intense desire, and fervent prayer, and one calling for the continued action of truth and love, does not fall within the constitutional powers of this body. On which a protracted debate ensued.

A singular spectacle, truly, to see the "spiritual guides" of the people debating, day after day, whether they shall reprove, by precept and example, one of the most glaring and monstrous sins that ever polluted the church, or hardened the hearts of individuals!

THE TEXAS EMANCIPATION PROJECT.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 16th instant, contains a letter from Galveston, of the 8th, which indignantly denies that the alledged project of abolishing slavery in Texas, has any foundation, except in the brains of a few "fanatics." He says,—

From first to last, so far as I have been able to trace the matter, it had its origin, conception, and development, in the action of a single individual, the same I presume that offered the vindication of the cause for publication in the Bulletin. He claims to be a Texan citizen. We do not admit it. It is true he has resided here for several years. His last residence was the city of New Orleans. He is an enthusiast of some talent, of the same order as parson Miller, and Joe Smith, with as little prospect of making converts, except amongst those whose minds are alike organized.

The first we heard of this movement was the arrival of the propagandist. It soon became known that he intended to deliver a lecture at the custom house upon the subject. Some twenty gentlemen, our most respectable citizens, waited on him in a body, informed him that it was a subject upon which he could not speak, or the people deliberate; that his bill was paid; his passage secured to the main land, and that he had better depart immediately. He was happy to escape on these terms. He had paid a visit to several plantations, conversed with the owners of slaves; but such was the indignation expressed, and such the danger to his life, that he was happy to make a compromise and leave our shores for the United States, where he now is, I suppose, in the full exercise of his mischievous propensities—*and where it becomes the duty of our people to take care of him.*

[The Bee states that the individual referred to is now in New Orleans, and that his name will be handed to the police.]

You need entertain no fears that Texas will prove recreant to her friends of the South, or that she would lightly cast from her those who have encouraged, aided and assisted her in blood and treasure, in her darkest hours. We look upon New Orleans almost as our own; it is there we have received men, money, and provisions, and above all where the deepest sympathy has been felt and exercised in our behalf. It is to that spot we look as a last hope, should all others fail us. We wish to assist in building up your great city by our trade and commerce, if you will permit us. And although we at present labor under every adverse circumstance, mainly brought upon us by unwise, if not wicked governing, we shall at last triumph.

We have nearly six hundred voters here—a majority of them northern Americans and Europeans—and if there be a single one amongst us, who favors or has given countenance to this abolition scheme, he is not known. You may judge from this fact, that in the interior, where most of the population immigrated from west of the Alleghanies, it does not and will not find support.

After all, we are of opinion that the project finds a good deal of favor in Texas. So at any rate we are assured by a resident of that republic, who is no abolitionist.

Journal of Commerce.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF EMANCIPATION.—M. de Broglie's report relative to slavery, and the political constitution of the French colonies, contains probably the most eleborate disquisition on these interesting topics ever presented to the public. It fills an enormous volume, comprising the results of three years labor on the part of the commission, and deserves admiration both for the form and substance of its contents.

As stated in the letter of our London correspondent, the commission pronounces for the simultaneous emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in the year 1853. For the present it proposes to invest them with certain civil rights, calculated to convert them from the condition of *things*, to the elevation of *persons*. Chief of these is the right of property, which is now denied them. After their enfranchisement they will be still compelled to contract engagements for labor, at a price to be hereafter regulated, for the term of five years. The proposed indemnity, to be paid to the owners by the French government, amounts to 150 millions of francs.

The political constitution of the colonies is to undergo some important modifications. The recently created colonial councils, (parliaments on a small scale,) not having answered the public expectation, are to be discontinued. They are to be succeeded by general councils analogous to those in the several departments; and like the departments, the colonies are to be represented by deputies in the French Chambers, in which bodies their budget is hereafter to be regulated. The objection to this project, drawn from distance, will be removed, in great part by the establishment of the lines of steamers announced for this year.

In pursuing their labors, the commission charged by the French government with the examination of these projects, has made all practicable use of the experience afforded by emancipation in the British colonies, and their report embodies a statement of all the facts material to the ascertainment of the measure of success, and of failure incident to that great enterprise, specifying the true causes of the embarrassments there encountered, and the extent to which they can be avoided in any subsequent undertaking of a similar nature.

In the opinion of the commission, so far as relates to the observance of good order, and to submission to the laws on the part of the blacks, as well as to the amelioration of their condition, physical and moral, the result of English emancipation has surpassed all expectation. In Jamaica, which before that event had been constantly the scene of threatening agitations, and at intervals, of overt rebellion, resulting in death on the battle-field, and a carnage still more fatal on the gallows, appeals to insurrection have given place to the preaching of the gospel of peace, and the pursuits of a tranquil and contented industry engross a people once involved in the turbulence of strife and anarchy. Crimes and punishments have greatly diminished. In 1834, the first year of the apprenticeship, according to the official returns, there was but a single conviction among 3,623 aprentices. In 1838, the first year of absolute liberty, in the district of St. Catherine, containing about 20,000 blacks, the number imprisoned never exceeded six.

Nor have the apprehensions of those only who predicted the destruction of public order, been allayed by the event. It was alledged that the African is essentially indolent, finding his supreme felicity in inaction. The enemies of emancipation urged the danger of an entire neglect of tillage on the part of the manumitted blacks, and their abandonment to all the brutal instincts of savage life. But the report proves, by reference to statistics of the products of labor, that these fears were likewise unfounded, and that the ordinary inducements to activity and enterprise operate, if not uniformly upon all the members of the human family, at least irrespective of color.

That similar convictions are entertained in England, is evident from the declarations and admissions of the most eminent British statesmen of all parties during the last two years. Sir Robert Peel, who at one time regarded the project with great distrust, has been forced to confess that it has effected the happiest reform of which the civilized world can offer an example; and Lord Stanly, in his capacity of colonial secretary, declared that, on the whole, its results had surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the most ardent friends of colonial prosperity.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

GEORGE THOMPSON.—This indefatigable friend of the oppressed continues his important labors in Calcutta. We learn, by advices recently received, that he has held many interesting meetings with the educated class of the Hindoo population; and at a public meeting, convened to consider of a suitable testimonial to Charles Becket Greenlaw, the originator of the steam communication with India, George Thompson delivered a speech, which we are informed, "surpassed in eloquence anything ever heard within the walls of the Town Hall of Calcutta!"

Liberator.

Married,

At Princeton, N. J. on Thursday, the 25th instant, by the Rev. Theodore S. Wright, MR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, of this city, to Miss URSULA JAMES, of Waterloo, Jefferson county, N. Y.

Obituary.

Died, at Saratoga, on the 19th of 4th month, SARAH SHEPHERD, aged 91 years and 4 months. Well might she adopt the language of the apostle: "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith; I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness."

She was a diligent attender of meeting, until the infirmities of age prevented; at which her grave countenance evinced that she deemed not the presenting of the body sufficient, but the heart also was to be offered up to the Great Head of the Church. She retained her faculties in a remarkable degree; manifesting to the last, a lively concern for the prosperity of Zion; often mourning over her waste places, and desiring that faithful standard bearers might continue to be raised up to maintain the principles of Friends in primitive purity.

She sought not the praise of man; yet by her mild and tender language, she gained the esteem of all who knew her. Ever ready to assist the needy, and comfort the afflicted, her loss is not felt by the family circle alone.

In conversation with a friend a few days previous to her death, she said, "I have found that rest for which I have been seeking all my life." I love the whole world of mankind. She often supplicated the Throne of Grace for her release from suffering, but would conclude, by saying, "not my will but thine be done." After two months illness, her petition was answered, and her gentle spirit wafted to the mansion not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.

Her sympathies were deeply exercised on behalf of suffering humanity; "remembering those in bondage, as bound with them.

A volume might be written of this valued Friend, but what avails our record of departed ones, whose deeds have gone beforehand to judgment, and their names are recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life!

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 5th mo. (May) 27th, 1843.

Received for the Standard—The following persons have each paid $2:—John A. Potter, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Datus E. Sedgwick, do.; George M. Bunker, New Bedford, Mass.; Wm. Simpson, Woonsocket, R. I.; Charles Tidd, Lexington, Mass.; Convers Francis, Wayland, Mass.; Samuel Butterfield, Oriskany, Oneida co. N. Y.; John Clark, do.; Wm. Bielby, do.; R. S. Yarwood, do.; Christopher Rhoads, do.; James Allen, Wickford, R. I. Wm. S. Everett, Princeton, Mass. $1; Arza Blanding, Attleborough, Mass. $3; John N. Steele, New-York city, 50 cts.; Samuel May, Leicester, Mass. for sundry subscribers, $10; Henry Collins, Smyrna, Chenango county, N. Y. $2 50; Rowland T. Robinson, Ferrisburg, Vt. $4; Stephen Treadwell, Cooksburgh, N. Y. $1.

Donations.—Elias Doty, Farmington, N. Y. paid his pledge, $5; Jesse Hutchinson, jr. Lynn, Mass. paid his pledge, $10.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treasurer.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Items.

Some of the Ways of Civilization—Lynch Law.—The New Orleans Bee of the 3d instant, gives an account of the cold blooded butchery of Mr. Adams and his brother, of Covington, by a band of 20 armed men. Adams had succeeded in a law suit against some of them. He was shot deliberately in the day time, and then his brother. The wife and children escaped. Another brother had called on the governor for aid to arrest them.

Mobs.—One of the school-houses of the colored people in Pike county, Ohio, was recently torn down by a gang of low, whisky-drinking rowdies, 20 in number. Several teachers have been compelled to leave.

The journeyman brickmakers of Philadelphia had a strike last week. They set fire to the extensive establishment of Messrs. Harper and Son, and burnt it to the ground, amid yells and shouts. The loss was estimated at $15,000. They seized one of their employers, by the name of Weekham, and compelled him to acquiesce in their demands, by riding him on a rail.

The fire companies of Philadelphia last week had another of the brutal affrays which have been so common with them of late. One company attacked another that was peaceably returning home, and beat them in a most outrageous manner, with clubs and stones. One of the men barely escaped with his life.

Kidnapping.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that this crime is increasing all along the borders of the free States. Several instances have occurred lately, in which wives and children, born free, and known to be so, have been torn from their homes, and forced into slavery.

Murderous Attempt.—A villian attempted, on Wednesday evening, to assassinate the wife of Mr. Shannon, (of the firm of Shannon and White, of the Washington flour mills,) at his residence on Ninth street. Mrs. Shannon was seated at the window, reading, when she was startled by the report of a pistol, immediately followed by the crashing of the glass beside her. After recovering from her fright, and calling her husband, they examined the room, and found a pistol ball lodged in the wall opposite the window. The lady providentially escaped all injury from this dastard attempt. Mr. Shannon has reason to believe that an individual in his neighborhood, with whom he has had some difficulty, was the author of this demon effort.—*St. Louis Republican, 13th.*

The Marquesas.—These islands have lately been taken possession of by the French, who have placed a colonial government there. By late arrivals from the Pacific, it appears that the French governor of the Marquesas, with fourteen attendants, had been on a visit to the native king, Nichevar, where they had been hospitably entertained, and, suspecting no danger, they left his residence to return to the French station, without, probably, taking proper precaution against the treachery of the natives. They were attacked on the way, and the governor and fourteen persons were killed. The unfortunate event proves the unfriendly disposition of the natives; but what will it avail them? The French government will instantly send out a sufficient force, to crush all opposition.

Accident on the Western Railroad.—On Saturday, the 15th instant, as the train from Albany to Boston was near Edward's depot, in Canaan, it ran over and instantly killed a Mrs. Clark, an aged lady. No blame is attached to the engineer. Mrs. Clark was from Monroe county, and had only arrived at Canaan three days before the accident.—*Hudson Gazette.*

The Slaveholders Busy.—Florida is rapidly filling up. Already it is supposed that nearly all the grant of two hundred thousand acres of land made by government, is taken up. Emigrants are likewise flowing in, and settling in the vicinity of St Johns. A person residing in the vicinity of Jacksonville, writes as follows: "Our neighborhood is brisk with settlers. If the tide of emigration, with the inducments extended by government, and the serenity of the climate, and exuberance of our soil could be turned hitherward, Florida, in a few fleeting years, would eclipse the far West in population and commerce."

The Gallows and the Church.—We note this as something uncommon. On Friday last, Spencer, who was convicted of the murder of his son in Hardin county, in this State, was taken to the church in Elizabeth, to hear his own funeral sermon! On Saturday he was driven to the gallows, where he met his doom.—*Louisville Kentuckian.*

The way the Yankees get over the Virginia Inspection Law.—Captain Marryatt says the first thing the Americans do, after the passage of a law, is to devise some scheme to defeat its execution, and render it of no effect. Such, indeed, seems to be the case in regard to the Virginia inspection law to protect the slave property of her citizens against the legislation of New-York.—Virginia has passed a very efficient law; but Yankee ingenuity has discovered a way to evade it. A friend assures us that New-York vessels now clear from Jersey City, where they procure their regular papers, which cost them one dollar; sail for Virginia, discharge their cargoes, and returning, clear for Jersey City—thus eluding the inspection law.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Colonization.—It is stated that during the year 1842, four hundred colored persons left the United States for Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society.

The Locusts Coming.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from Henrico, says: "This morning, about sunrise, one of my children exclaimed, 'Oh, father, knock this bug off my arm.' I found it to be a locust, in the feeble condition in which they emerge from the shell. I was explaining to her something of the natural history of this insect, when a servant, whose attention was arrested, said that there were a great many in the yard; upon going out, I found a full and apt illustration of the lesson I had been endeavoring to make intelligible to my little daughter. The yard, which is without sward, was perforated with a multitude of holes about the size of the end of my little finger, and the sides of the house literally covered with locusts and their shells."

Disaster and Suffering.—The brig Turner, of Portland, on her passage to Madeira, was nearly wrecked in the heavy gale of the 16th of February. The crew could get out of the wreck but one barrel of bread, which was all wet, and a few pieces of pork, which, with the fish they caught, enabled them to sustain life on the wreck *forty-five days*, when they were taken off by the French brig La Furet, from Senegal, and landed at Gibraltar, whence they arrived in Boston.

During the last eight days that they were on the wreck, they had not a drop of water. They had saved none, but they had caught from the rain enough to last them about three weeks, allowing each man a pint a day. The crew were all saved, but suffered severely from the exposure and privation to which they were subjected.—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. Dent and his Wife.—It seems that the *white woman* advertised sometime since by E. P. Lee, of Maysville, Kentucky, as a runaway slave, is the wife of Mr. Dent, for whose arrest, according to Mr. Rankin, our humane governor issued his warrant. We are glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Dent lately passed through an interior town in this State, on their way to Canada, where we hope they are now with their three children, safe enough from the fangs of official and unofficial bloodhounds.—*Philanthropist.*

Present to the Turkish Sultan.—A most superb and elaborately finished specimen of English manufacture, intended as a present from Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, to the Sultan, was yesterday morning inspected by her majesty, and his royal highness, Prince Albert, at Buckingham palace. This costly present, which was manufactured by Mr. Taunton, of Norfolk street, Islington, at a cost of 500 guineas, is an umbrella of little more than the ordinary size, covered with rich brocaded crimson satin, manufactured in Spitalsfield expressly for the purpose. The whole of the metal of which it is composed is of pure gold.

The handle, which opens with a secret spring, contains a gold chronometer, the dial of which is about an inch and a half in diameter. The part which contains the chronometer unscrews, and beneath is a sun dial and compass, (the plate of gold) set with a brilliant of the first water; upon this portion of the handle being unscrewed, the following articles are arranged in six compartments: A thermometer, a pencil case, and watch key, a knife with two blades, the star and crescent engraved on the handle, a comb, a toothpick, and an ornamented circular case, containing (in three divisions) 25 leads for the gold pencil holder. In the next compartment of the handle, is a mirror set in a bordering of chased gold.

The tube, which is of gold, highly engraved, with a design of scroll work and flowers, (when divested of the handle and ferule, the latter of which contains a powerful microscope, richly ornamented and carved in gold,) is so ingeniously contrived as to form a telescope, with a twenty miles range, having a sliding tube to adapt it to various sights and distances. The whole is enclosed in a red morocco case, lined with green velvet and white satin, with the star and crescent emblazoned at the four corners and in the centre. The two massive handles, and the locks, keys and hinges, are of solid gold.—*London paper.*

Bunker Hill.—The completion of the long unfinished Monument is to be celebrated on the 17th of next June, the anniversary of Bunker Hill battle. Daniel Webster is to deliver an oration, standing at the base of the obelisk. Doubtless the crowd will be immense.

The Cherokees.—The judicial sovereignty of the Cherokee nation has been recognised by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Arkansas, in the case of Moses, a negro, indicted in that State for the murder of a Cherokee. He was tried for the murder in Arkansas, and found guilty; but it was proved that he was the slave of a Cherokee Indian, and residing, when the murder was committed, with his master in the Indian country.

The act of Congress to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes declares

"That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place, within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, that the same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person, or property of another Indian."

The question was held to be whether this proviso, respecting crimes committed by one Indian, was operative on the slave of an Indian; and this question the circut court decided in the affirmative; that the slave was part of an Indian tribe, and amenable to Indian laws, to the exclusion of laws of the United States. Moses was therefore ordered to be discharged.

A Hermit.—There is living upon Staten Island, an old man who has devoted himself to the rigid and solitary life of the hermit. He has constructed a rude hut, in the middle of a forest belonging to Alderman Cebra, where he passes both day and night, refusing to hold communication with his fellow-men, and living wholly upon cold water. He was formerly a sailor; and the only reason he can give for his curious delusion, is, that he was very wild and wicked in his youth, and that God, in order to punish him, has now commanded him to live upon water for the space of forty-days. Fourteen of these days of penance have already passed, yet he persists in adhering to his simple diet. He is somewhat pale and emaciated, we are told, but quite vigorous and active. During the last summer, he took the same notion into his head, but after eleven days fasting, found out that his punishment was remitted for a time. It is again laid upon him, and he thinks he will be able to endure to the end.—*Evening Post.*

NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at S. M. Douglass's school-room, 7th street, below Arch, on 5th-day afternoon, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock. A general attendance of the members is very desirable, as the society will not meet again until September, and some important business requires immediate attention.

ANNA M. HOPPER, *Rec. Sec.*

CHESTER COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to adjournment, a convention of the citizens of Chester county, who feel interested in the subject of American slavery, will be held in the borough of West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on 3d day, (Tuesday) the 6th day of the 6th month, (June,) next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking that important subject into consideration, in all its various bearings upon the moral, political, and pecuniary interests of the nation; and to consult upon the proper course to be pursued by the citizens of the free States, in relation to this gigantic national evil. The convention will assemble in front of the Chester County Hotel, and proceed to such place as may be provided for its sittings.

LEVI COATES,
EZRA GRAY,
WILLIAM JACKSON, } *Com. Arrang.*

TENTH MASSACHUSETTS A. S. FAIR.

The undersigned give notice that the tenth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair will be held in Boston, during the next Christmas and New-Year's season; and they ask the help of all who value human freedom, knowing that the appeal must find a response in every good, Christian heart: for it is not a sectarian scheme—it is not a political party, which they have in view; but a great national undertaking for humanity. Not forcibly, but peacefully; not in the spirit of hatred, but, as it has been begun, in the spirit of love, would they have this generation accomplish its great work on earth—the extinction of slavery. It is a work which cannot safely be delayed an hour; and they hope, by this effort, to do much towards awakening all hearts to the emergency.

We shall direct the expenditure of the funds raised, in the same way as heretofore; to the printing of books, and newspapers, and to strengthening the hands, and cheering the course of those devoted persons who are giving their lives to the glad yet severe service of awakening our unwilling nation to a sense of its moral responsibilities.

M. W. Chapman,	*Lavinia Hilton,*
Ann T. G. Phillips,	*Hannah Tufts,*
Mary G. Chapman,	*Catherine Sargent,*
Susan Cabot,	*M. A. W. Johnson,*
Eliza Lee Follen,	*Caroline Weston,*
Olivia Bowditch,	*Anna R. Philbrick,*
Sarah S. Russell,	*Mary Young,*
Sarah B. Shaw,	*Harriet Jackson,*
Helen E. Garrison,	*Mary F. Rogers,*
Louisa Loring,	*Louisa M. Sewell,*
Anne Warren Weston,	*Caroline F. Williams,*
Thankful Southwick,	*Abby Southwick,*
Henrietta Sargent,	*Mary Willey,*
Maria White,	*Marian Fuller.*

FAIR AT SYRACUSE, AUGUST 1, 1843.

The proceeds to be appropriated in behalf of the slave, by the Central New-York Anti-Slavery Society.

Friends of the slave, especially those residing in Central New-York, are requested to use all diligence in the preparation of articles for this Fair. Such articles of farm produce as will find a market in Syracuse, at the time specified, should be liberally

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE GOOD DEPARTED.

The following lines were occasioned by the following brief notice of Dr. Channing's death, in the Standard: "Just as the sun was setting, William Ellery Channing passed, most peacefully, into the world of Spirits."

A sunbeam lights the bed of death,
The token sent, that hope is o'er—
Stay, spirit, stay, with parting breath,
Oh! bless this wintry world once more.

The crystal drops that, flowing free,
Gleam through the vale with blessings bright,
Pursue their channel to the sea,
To rise again on beams of light.

Thus was thy life, a boon of love,
By gracious heaven bestowed on man;
Its errand done, exhaled above,
To its eternal source again.

His life to the devouring flame,
It was the martyr's part to yield,
And leave behind a nobler name,
Than warrior of the battle-field.

The Heaven-deputed task was thine,
To search among the crowds that roam,
To trace the lineaments divine,
And lead thy erring brother home.

With keen rebuke, and truth severe,
To tyrant guilt thy accents rung;
Yet mercy to the sinner's ear,
Was doubly grateful from thy tongue.

When o'er the feeble and oppressed,
Rolled the fierce waves of wrath and pride,
'Twas thine to stem, with dauntless breast,
The fury of the headlong tide.

Farewell! farewell! The evening shades,
For us, indeed, but not for thee,
Steal sadly down the silent glades;
Thy toil is o'er—thy spirit free.

Though, to the sight of mortal eyes,
Yon glorious Sun *appeared* to set,
It shines in its own native skies,
With unremitting splendor yet. J. S. W.

FARMINGTON, N. Y.

GRACE DARLING.

BY WORDSWORTH.

Among the dwellers in the silent fields
The natural heart is touched, and public way,
And crowded street, resound with ballad strains,
Inspired by one whose very name bespeaks
Favor divine, exalting human love;
Whom, since her birth on bleak Northumbria's coast,
Known unto few, but prized as far as known,
A single act endears to high and low,
Through the whole land—to manhood, moved in spite
Of the world's freezing cares—to generous youth—
To infancy, that lisps her praise—and age,
Whose eye reflects it, glistening through a tear
Of tremulous admiration. Such true fame
Awaits her *now*; but, verily, good deeds
Do no imperishable record find,
Save in the rolls of Heaven, where hers may live
A theme for angels, when they celebrate
The high-soul'd virtues which forgetful earth
Has witness'd. Oh! that winds and waves could speak
Of things which their united power call'd forth
From the pure depths of her humanity!
A maiden gentle, yet at duty's call,
Firm and unflinching as the lighthouse rear'd
On the island rock, her lonely dwelling-place;
Or like the invincible rock itself that braves,
Age after age, the hostile elements,
As when it guarded holy Cuthbert's cell.

All night the storm had raged, nor ceased, nor paused,
When, as day broke, the maid, through misty air,
Espies far off a wreck, amid the surf,
Beating on one of those disastrous isles—
Half of a vessel;—half—no more; the rest
Had vanished, swallowed up with all that there
Had for the common safety striven in vain,
Or thither throng'd for refuge. With quick glance
Daughter and sire through optic glass discern,
Clinging about the remnant of this ship,
Creatures—how precious in the maiden's sight;
For whom, belike, the old man grieves still more
Than for their fellow-sufferers engulf'd
Where every parting agony is hush'd,
And hope, and fear, mix not in further strife.
"But courage, father! let us out to sea—
A few may yet be saved." The daughter's words,
Her earnest tone, and look beaming with faith,
Dispel the father's doubts; nor do they lack
The noble-minded mother's helping hand
To launch the boat; and, with her blessing cheer'd,
And inwardly sustain'd by silent prayer,
Together they put forth, father and child!
Each grasps an oar, and, struggling, on they go—
Rivals in effort; and, alike intent
Here to elude and there surmount, they watch
The billows lengthening, mutually cross'd
And shatter'd, and re-gathering their might;
As if the wrath and trouble of the sea
Were by the Almighty's sufferance prolong'd,
That woman's fortitude—so tried, so proved—
May brighten more and more!

True to the mark,
They stem the current of that perilous gorge,
Their arms still strengthening with the strengthening heart,
Though danger, as the wreck is near'd, becomes
More imminent. Not unseen do they approach;
And rapture, with varieties of fear
Incessantly conflicting, thrill the frames
Of those who, in that dauntless energy,
Foretaste deliverance; but the least perturb'd
Can scarcely trust his eyes, when he perceives
That of the pair—toss'd on the waves to bring
Hope to the hopeless, to the dying, life—
One is a woman, a poor earthly sister;
Or, be the visitant other than she seems,
A guardian spirit sent from pitying Heaven,
In woman's shape! But why prolong the tale,
Casting weak words amid a host of thoughts
Arm'd to repel them? Every hazard faced
And difficulty master'd with resolve,
That so one breathing should be left to perish,
This last remainder of the crew are all
Placed in the little boat, then o'er the deep
Are safely borne, landed upon the beach,
And, in fulfilment of God's mercy, lodged
Within the sheltering lighthouse. Shout, ye waves!
Pipe a glad *sing* of triumph, ye fierce winds!
Ye screaming sea-mews, in the concert join!
And would that some immortal voice, a voice
Fitly attuned to all that gratitude
Breathes out from flock or couch, through pallid lips
Of the survivors, to the clouds might bear—
(Blended with praise of that parental love,
Beneath whose watchful eye the maiden grew
Pious and pure, modest, and yet so brave,
Though young, so wise, though meek, so resolute)—
Might carry to the clouds, and to the stars,
Yea, to celestial choir GRACE DARLING'S name!

The beautiful are never desolate;
Nothing can always loves them; God no man.
[illegible], God Himself takes them.
Poetic.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Recorder.

THE LOST SISTER.

The following extracts are from Rev. John Todd's narrative of "The Lost Sister of Wyoming." The "Lost Sister"—the heroine of the narrative—was the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Slocum, a respectable farmer, of Wyoming, who removed to the valley, from Rhode Island, in 1777. In the following year, a party of Delaware Indians came suddenly into the place, and among other children, carried off *Frances*, the youngest child of Mr. Slocum, then five years old. No trace of her could be found till sixty years afterwards, when it was providentially discovered that she was living with a tribe of Indians in Indiana. Her two brothers and sister, who were still living, went in search of her, on being informed of the fact. The extracts we have made describe their interview with their sister, and give her own account of herself. The family have repeated their visits two or three times since the discovery; and upon the removal of the tribe to which she belonged beyond the Missouri, they succeeded in reserving for her a section of land, on which she still lives.

THE MEETING, AFTER SIXTY YEARS.

Sixty years after the capture of little Frances Slocum, on a bright September morning, a party consisting of two brothers, a sister, and an interpreter, half Indian and half French by birth, were on their horses, wandering along on the north bank of the Wabash river, in Indiana,—to meet the lost sister. They had passed through the weary Miama Reserve,—had completed a long journey through the wilderness, and were now fording the river near the village of Peru. Impatiently they passed along till they reached the Missisineway village. Here is the remnant of the Miami tribe, living in scattered villages, among the long blue grass, which, without cultivation, covers that luxuriant soil, and the rich corn-fields, which need but little care and attention.

After passing the first village, our party called at the residence of Godfrey, the second chief of the nation; for although very impatient, they well knew that politeness would not permit them to pass him. He was a war-chief. His home consisted of some five or six two-story houses, much after the manner of the whites, within a square enclosure, of about half an acre. A gateway admitted them to the enclosed buildings, which were quite respectable in appearance. On entering the house, the interpreter introduced them with much gravity to the chief, and informed him of their errand. He received them with great courtesy and real politeness, proffering any assistance in his power. He was a noble-looking man, apparently over fifty years of age, majestic, and solemn in countenance, and very portly—weighing over 320 pounds! He was dressed in a blue calico shirt, which came down to the knee, and was profusely covered with ruffles. The Indian leggin covered the leg, from the shirt downward. He was over six feet high; and when he arose, with his long hair gracefully tied in a queue down his back, he would have made no contemptible model for a sculptor. Nature has done much for this man; and if he should be faithful to himself, to his nation, and to his Maker, he may yet be a great blessing to his people. He has wealth and influence, besides a shrewd head upon his own shoulders. Long may he wear it, for the good of others.

Our party then left the chief, and hastened on to what was called the Deaf Man's village—so named from a chief who was now dead. As they drew near the village, they became silent. There was an expectation—the fulfillment of hopes which had been cherished for sixty years. Would she have any family likeness, by which they might know her? Would she have any recollections by which she might be identified? Would she be glad to see them; and if proved to be their sister, would she return to the home of her birth—and die where she was born? Would she be overcome at seeing them?

"I shall know her if she is my sister," said the sister, "by her having lost the right thumb-nail: you, brother, remember how you pounded it off in the shop, about a year before we lost her!"

"I do well remember it,"—and this was all they said, as they went forward on their journey.

At length they reached a large log-house, or rather two houses, joined together by a kind of shed. They enter, and find an Indian woman, with two daughters, the one about twenty-three years old, and the other about ten years older, and three or four pretty grandchildren.

Before being introduced by the interpreter, they found themselves agitated, and giving away to tears. "Oh, God!" cried one of the brothers, "is *that* my sister!" In a moment he seized her hand, and drew her to the light. It was there!—the mark—the thumb-nail was gone!

On being told who they were, she received them with great reserve, coolness, and indifference. While they were walking the room in tears, not a feature of her countenance moved. She shed not a tear, she evinced no emotion. They asked her of her early home: she could recollect nothing, except what she had told Colonel Ewing. They asked what her name was when a child? She could not recollect.

"What do you remember?"

"My father, my mother, the long river, the stair-case under which I hid when they came?"

"How came you to lose your thumb-nail?"

"My brother hammered it off, a long, long time ago, when I was a very little girl at my father's house."

"Do you know how many brothers and sisters you had?"

She then mentioned them, and in the order of their ages.

"Would you know your name if you should hear it repeated?"

"It is a long time since, and perhaps I should not."

"Was it FRANCES?"

At once a smile played upon her features, and for a moment there seemed to pass over the face what might be called the shadow of an emotion, and she answered, "Yes!"

On pursuing the investigations, there remained no doubt on the minds of any of the party, that she was the lost sister—the Frances Slocum of sixty years ago! But what a change, from the fair-haired, pale-faced, little girl, to the old, jealous, ignorant, suspicious savage! The contrast was so great, that the brothers and sister were almost overwhelmed. To add to their embarrassment, she was coy, reserved, and seemed to fear that they were contriving some way to cheat her out of her property. Her youngest daughter was a widow, and the eldest was the wife of a half-bred French Indian, by the name of Brouriette—a man of polished manners, and elegant appearance.

It took a long time to overcome her suspicions, and convince the family they were her relatives. At length she consented to accompany them back to their lodgings, nine miles distant, and spend the night. At once the Indian sister caught her pony, and throwing a blanket over him, she mounted *a la Turk*, and the whole family returned with them, and spent the night. But instead of using a bed, as we should, each one threw a blanket around her, and lying down on the floor or ground, was shortly in a sound sleep. Before they fully gave their confidence, it was necessary to give and receive a formal pledge of friendship. On being all assembled, the eldest daughter brought in a beautiful white cloth, carefully rolled up, and laid it on the stand, and then, through the interpreter, arose and solemnly presented it as a pledge of their confidence and friendship. It contained the hind quarter of a deer, which they had probably just hunted and killed for this very purpose. The brothers and sister then arose, and as solemnly received it as a token of friendship and kindness. But still, they were not satisfied till the civilized sister had gone, and formally taken possession of the cloth and its contents. They then seemed at ease, and from that moment, gave their new friends their entire confidence.

The brothers and sister did not sleep that night. Their emotions had been varied during the day, but they had been deep. Their hopes had been realized, but their disappointment had been great.

"Was she so very ignorant?"—said I to the brother who gave me the narration.

"*Sir, she did not know when Sunday came!*" What a consummation of ignorance for one actually born in New England! She was rich, and much respected and beloved; but she was a poor, darkened savage!

HER OWN HISTORY.

It was not till the family had, with great efforts, obtained the confidence of the lost sister, that she could be prevailed upon to relate, through the interpreter, so much of her history as she could remember. She was especially cautious, when she saw them produce writing materials, in order to note it down. The following is the substance of her account of herself:

"I can well remember the day when the Delaware Indians came suddenly to our house. I remember that they killed, and scalped a man near the door, taking the scalp with them. They then pushed the boy through the door—he came to me—and we both went and stood under the staircase. They went up stairs, and rifled the house, though I cannot remember what they took, except some loaf sugar, and some bundles. I remember that they took me and the boy on their backs through the bushes. I believe the rest of the family had fled, except my mother.

They carried us a long way, as it seemed to me, to a cave, where they had left their blankets and traveling things. It was over the mountain, and a long way down on the other side. Here they stopped while it was yet light, and there we stayed all night. I can remember nothing about that night, except that I was very tired, and lay down on the ground, and cried till I was asleep. The next morning we set out, and traveled many days in the woods, before we came to a village of Indians.—When we stopped at night, the Indians would cut down a few boughs of hemlock on which to sleep, and then make up a great fire of logs at their feet, which lasted all night. When they cooked anything, they stuck a stick in it, and held it to the fire, as long as they chose. They drank at the brooks and springs, and for me they made a little cup of white birch bark, out of which I drank. I can only remember that they stayed several days at this first village; but where it was, I have no recollection.

After they had been here some days, very early one morning, two of the same Indians took a horse and placed the boy and me upon it, and again set out on their journey. One went before, on foot, and the other went behind, driving the horse. In this way we traveled a long way, till we came to a village where these Indians belonged. I now found that one of them was a Delaware chief, by the name of Tuck Horse. This is a great Delaware name, but I do not know its meaning. We were kept here some days, when they came and took away the boy; and I never saw him again, and do not know what became of him.

Early one morning, this Tuck Horse came and took me, and dressed my hair in the Indian way, and then painted my face and skin. He then dressed me in beautiful wampum beads, and made me look, as I thought, very fine. I was much pleased with the beautiful wampum. We then lived on a hill; and I remember he took me by the hand, and led me down to the river-side, to a house where lived an old man and woman. They once had several children, but now they were all gone—either killed in battle, or having died when very young. When the Indians thus lose all their children, they often adopt some new child as their own, and treat it, in all respects, like their own. This is the reason why they so often carry away the children of white people. I was brought to these old people, to have them adopt me, if they would. They seemed unwilling, at first; but after Tuck Horse had talked with them awhile, they agreed to it, and this was my home. They gave me the name of *We-let-a-wash*, which was the name of their youngest child, whom they had lately buried. It had now got to be the fall of the year, for chesnuts had come. The Indians were very numerous here; and here we remained all the following winter. The Indians were in the service of the British, and were furnished by them with provisions. They seemed to be the gathered remnants of several nations of Indians. I remember that there was a fort here. In the spring, I went with the parents who had adopted me, to Sandusky, where we spent the next summer; but in the fall, we returned again to the fort—the place where I was made an Indian child—and here we spent the second winter. In the next spring, we went down to a large river, which is Detroit river, where we stopped, and built a great number of bark canoes. I might have said before, that there was a war between the British and the Americans, and that the American army had driven the Indians around the fort where I was adopted. In their fights, I remember the Indians used to take and bring home scalps; but I do not know how many. When our canoes were all done, we went up Detroit river, where we remained about three years. I think peace had now been made between the British and the Americans; and so we lived by hunting, fishing, and raising corn. The reason why we staid here so long, was, that we heard that the Americans had destroyed all our villages and corn fields (probably by occupying them, and making them their own.) After three years, my family and another Delaware family removed to Fort Waye. I do not know where the other Indians went. This was now our home; and I suppose we lived here as many as twenty-six or thirty years. I was there long after I was full grown, and I was there at the time of Harmer's defeat. At the time when this battle with Harmer was fought, the women and children were all made to run north. I cannot remember whether the Indians took any prisoners, or brought home any scalps, at this time. After the battle, they all scattered to their various homes, as was their custom, till gathering again for some particular object. I then returned to Fort Wayne again. The Indians who returned from this battle were Delawares, Potawattamies, Shawnese, and Miamis. I was always treated well and kindly; and while I lived with them, I was married to a Delaware. He afterwards left me and the country, and went west of the Mississippi. The Delawares and the Miamis were then all living together. I was afterwards married to a Miami chief, and a deaf man. His name was Chepor-on-wah. After being married to him, I had four children—two boys, and two girls. My boys both died while young. The girls are still living, and are here in this room, at the present time. I cannot recollect much about the Indian wars with the whites, which were so common, and so bloody. I well remember a battle, and a defeat of the Americans at Fort Washington, which is now Cincinnati. I remember how Wayne or "Mad Anthony" drove the Indians away, and built the fort. The Indians then scattered all over the country, and lived upon game, which was very abundant. After this, they encamped all along on Eell river. After peace was made, we all returned to Fort Wayne, and received provisions from the Americans; and there I lived a long time. I had removed with my family to the Missisineway river, sometime before the battle of Tippecanoe. The Indians who fought in that battle, were Kickapoos, Patawattamies, and Shawnese. The Miamis were not there. I heard of the battle on the Missisineway, but my husband was a deaf man, and never went to the wars; and I did not know much about it."

"Was you ever tired of living with the Indians?"

"No. I had always enough to live on, and to live well. They always used me very kindly."

"Did you ever know that you had white relations, who were seeking you so many years?"

"No. No one ever told me, and I never heard it. I never thought anything about my white relatives, unless it was a little while after I was taken."

"But we live where our father and mother used to live, on the banks of the beautiful Susquehannah; and we want you to return with us. We will give you of our property, and you shall be one of us, and share all that we have. You shall have a good house, and everything you desire. O, do go back with us."

"No, I cannot. I have always lived with the Indians. I am used to them. The Great Spirit has always allowed me to live with them, and I wish to live and die with them. Your *Wah-puh-mone* (looking-glass) may be larger than mine, but this is my home. I do not wish to live any better, or anywhere else; and I think the Great Spirit has permitted me to live so long, because I have always lived with the Indians. I should have died sooner, if I had left them. My husband and my boys are buried here, and I cannot leave them. On his dying day, my husband charged me not to leave the Indians. I have a house, and large lands; two daughters, a son-in-law, three grandchildren, and everything to make me comfortable. Why should I go, and be like a fish out of water?"

"And I," said Brouriette, her son-in-law, "know all about it. I was born at Fort Harrison, about two miles from Terre Haute. When I was ten years old, I went to Detroit. I was married to this woman about thirteen years ago. The people about here, and at Logansport and Miamisport, have known me ever since the country has been settled by the whites. They know me to be industrious, to manage well, and to maintain my family respectably. My mother-in-law's sons are dead, and I stand in their place to her. I mean to maintain her well, as long as she lives; for the truth of which, you may depend on the word of Capt. Brouriette."

"What Capt. Brouriette says," added the old lady, "is true. He has always treated me kindly, and I am satisfied with him, perfectly satisfied; and I hope my connexions will not feel any uneasiness about me. The Indians are my people. I do no work. I set in the house with these, my two daughters, who do the work, and I sit with them."

"But you will at least go and make a visit to your early home, and when you have seen us, return to your children?"

"I cannot—I cannot. I am an old tree. I cannot move about. I was a sapling when they took me away. It is all gone past. I am afraid I should die, and never come back. I am happy here. I shall die here, and lie in that grave-yard; and they will raise the pole at my grave, with the white flag on it; and the Great Spirit will know where to find me. I should not be happy with my white relatives. I am glad enough to see them, but I cannot go. I have done."

"When the whites take a squaw," said Brouriette, with much animation, as if delighted with the decision of the old lady, "they make her work like a slave. It was never so with this woman. If I had been a drunken, worthless fellow, this woman could not have lived to this age. But I have always treated her well. The village is called Deaf Man's Village, after her husband. I have done."

The eldest daughter, whose name is *Kickhe-sequa*, or, "*cut-finger*," assented to all that had been said, and added, that "the deer cannot live out of the forest."

The youngest daughter, *O-show-sequah*, or, "*yellow leaves*," confirmed all, and thought that her mother should not go, even on a visit; "because," said she, "the fish dies quickly out of the water."

TOUCHING SKETCH OF PARENTAL SORROW.

A LESSON FOR PARENTS.

A few months ago, I buried my eldest son—a fine, manly boy, of eight years of age, who had never had a day's illness until that which took him hence to be here no more. His death occurred under circumstances peculiarly painful to me. A younger brother, the next in age to him, a delicate, sickly child, from a baby, had been down for nearly a fortnight, with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, I used every precaution that prudence suggested, to guard the other members of the family against it. But of this one, my eldest, I had but little fear; he was so rugged, and generally healthy. Still, however, I kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially forbid his going into the pools and docks, near his school, which he was prone to visit.

One evening I came home wearied with a long day's hard labor, and vexed at some little disappointments, and found that he also had just come into the house, and that he was wet, and covered with dock mud. I taxed him with disobedience, and scolded him severely—more so than I had ever done before—and then harshly ordered him to bed. He opened his lips for an exculpatory reply, as I supposed, but I sternly checked him; when, with a mute, sorrowful countenance, and a swelling breast, he turned away, and went slowly to his chamber. My heart smote me, even at that moment, though I felt conscious of doing but a father's duty. But how much keener did I feel the pang, when I was informed, in the course of the evening, by a neighbor, that my boy had gone to the dock at the earnest solicitation of a younger and favorite playmate, and by the especial permission of his school-master, in order to recover a cap belonging to the former, which had blown off the wharf. Thus I learned, that what I had treated with unwonted severity as a fault, was but the impulse of a generous nature, which, forgetful of self, had hazarded perhaps life for another. It was but the quick prompting of that manly spirit which I had always endeavored to engraft upon his susceptible mind, and which, young as he was, had already manifested itself on more than one occasion.

How bitterly did I regret my harshness, and resolved to make amends to his grieved spirit in the morning. Alas! that morning never came to him in health. Before retiring for the night, however, I crept to his low cot, and bent over him. A tear had stolen down his cheek, and rested there. I kissed it off; but he slept so sweetly, and so calmly, that I did not venture to disturb him. The next day he awoke with a raging fever on his brain, and in forty-eight hours was no more! He did not know me when I was first called to his bedside; nor at any moment afterwards, though in silent agony I bent over him until death and darkness closed the scene. I would have given worlds to have whispered one kind word in his ear, and have been answered; but it was not permitted. Once, indeed, a smile, I thought, of recognition, lighted up his eye, and I leaned eagerly forward. But it passed quickly away, and was succeeded by the cold, unmeaning glare, and the wild tossing of the fevered limbs, that lasted till death came to his relief.

Everything I now see that belonged to him, reminds me of the lost one. Yesterday, I found some rude pencil sketches which it was his delight to make for the amusement of his younger brother; to-day, in rummaging an old closet, I came across his boots, still covered with dock mud, as when he last wore them; and every morning and evening I pass the ground where his voice rang the merriest among his playmates. All these things speak so vividly of his active life; but I cannot, though I often try, recall any other expression on his face, than that mute, mournful one, with which he turned from me the night I so harshly repulsed him. Then my heart bleeds afresh. O, how careful should we all be, that in our daily conduct towards those little beings sent us by a kind Providence, we are not laying up for ourselves the sources of many a bitter tear! How cautious, that neither by inconsiderate word or look, we unjustly grieve their generous feelings! And how guardedly ought we to weigh every action against its motive, lest in a moment of excitement, we be led to mete out the venial errors of the heart, the punishment due only to willful crime! Alas, perhaps few parents suspect how often the sudden blow, the fierce rebuke, is answered by their children in the tears, not of passion, not of physical or mental pain, but of a loving, but grieved or outraged nature.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

THADDEUS OF WARSAW.

The large and magnificent palace of Vallanow, which stands on the northern banks of the Vistula, was the favorite residence of John Sobieski, king of Poland. That monarch, after having delivered his country from innumerable enemies, rescued Vienna, and subdued the Turks, used to retire to this place at certain seasons, and dispense those effects of his luminous, and benevolent mind, which rendered his name great, and his people happy.

When Charles the twelth of Sweden, visited the tomb of Sobieski, at Moscow, he exclaimed, "What a pity so great a man should ever die!" Ninety years after his death, the spirit of this *great man* appeared to revive in the person of his descendant, Constantine Count Sobieski, who, in a comparatively private station, as palatine of Masovia, and the friend, rather than the lord, of his vassals, evinced by his actions, that he was the inheritor of his forefather's virtue, as well as of his blood.

He was the first Polish nobleman, who granted freedom to his peasants. He threw down their mud hovels, and built comfortable villages. He furnished them with seed, cattle, and implements of husbandry; then calling them together, he laid before them, the deed of their enfranchisement. Before he signed it, he expressed his fears to some of their old men, of the probability that they might abuse this new liberty, and become licentious.

"No," returned a grey-headed peasant, "when we held a firm grasp of no other property than the staffs, which we have in our hands, we were destitute of all motives for a consistent conduct, and not having anything to lose, acted on all occasions in an intemperate manner; but now, that our houses and lands, and our cattle, are absolutely our own, the fear of forfeiting them, will be a constant restraint upon our actions."

The good sense, and truth of this answer was manifested in the event. On their emancipation, they became so cheerful in their circumstances, and so correct in their behaviour, that the example of the Palatine was shortly followed by Zamoisk, the great chancellor, prince Stanislaus, the king's nephew, and several of the principal nobility.

A DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY.

"It would be a comfortable thing if I knowed just exactly where I was bound for. Up street's got mixed with down street, and there's no such thing as 'cross the street at all. The moon's cross-eyed and keeps winkin' and blinkin' as if she had her eyes full of Macaboy. Now, what am I to do? If I stand still, there's a very pleasant chance of going to to sleep standing. If I goes to stir, hang me if I know which way I's travellin".

The four secrets of health are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and rising from the table with a stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these; but they will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Scions.—It is said that peach scions grafted into the roots of the butternut tree, will grow and produce fruit, and at the same time be exempt from the attacks of the enemy of the peach tree at its root.

Time for Budding Fruit Trees.—August has been generally considered as the best month for budding, but other months are found to answer quite as well. Pear trees that are not in rich ground, should be budded earlier than August, for they often cease to extend their limbs in July; and when they have stopped growing, the buds that we insert are not likely to live.

The peach in nurseries continues to grow to a late day; and when they are thrifty, August is early enough to insert buds.

Some nurserymen prefer budding to grafting apple trees; and we must say we have been most successful in budding. In grafting, if the scion does not live, we lose the stock, or we are obliged to wait for a sprout to grow large enough to be operated upon. In case of the failure of a bud in August, the stock in which it was inserted may have a graft in the spring; thus the nurseryman will stand a double chance of keeping his rows full.

The operation of budding is quite simple; yet some of our young friends have never seen it performed; and we will try to describe it, though it is a harder job than to bud a stock. The bud should be cut from a limb or twig of this year's growth, and a slip of bark should be taken from the twig with the bud, one inch in length; half of this slip above, and half of it below the bud. A little of the sap wood of the twig will naturally be sliced off, and will adhere to the bark inclosing the bud. It has been customary to peel out this sap wood, and leave nothing but clear bark with the bud; but unless this is done with caution, a vital part of the eye of the bud will come out, also, and spoil the bud. Some, in slicing off the bud, take but little of the sap wood from the twig, and they let that remain.

As soon as the bud is prepared, take a sharp penknife and cut a perpendicular slit in the stock, one inch long, and as near the ground as you can with convenience. You must cut quite through the bark; at the bottom of this slit cut another at right angles, or directly *across* the stock, so deep as to enable you to raise the bark or peel it up enough to admit the bud under it; this may be done with a smooth bit of iron or ivory; the bud should then be run under the bark, and should be slid up as far as the slit will admit; if the bark of the bud is too long for the slit, it should be cut off square with the cross cut in the stock; and the bud should be kept in place by tying some matting around the stock, above and below the bud.

Some choose the month of June for budding; in this case, the bud will become a limb in the same season. When buds are inserted early, care must be taken to cut the matting, or to loosen it, on finding that the stock wants more room.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

To heal Wounds in Trees.—The following composition is recommended by an old farmer, for healing wounds in trees: Take of dry pounded chalk three measures, and of common vegetable tar, one measure, mix and boil them till it becomes like bees' wax. Lay this compound hot (with a hot trowel) about the thickness of a half crown, over the wounded place, after carefully paring away the rough edge.

Black Rust on Plum Trees.—Shave the excrescence close to the wood, being particular to scrape out every particle of the watery substance, and cover the wound with wax, and it will soon heal over. In this manner, the limbs can all be saved, and the health of the tree preserved.

Lime-water to kill Worms.—To six quarts of water, add half a pound of caustic lime; and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime water is then sprinkled on them.

Scarecrow.—I have lately seen a domesticated rook having so remarkable an antipathy to a white kitten, as to fly away on its approach, and shun it as something to be dreaded or avoided. On the other hand, it is incessantly teasing two dark cats. Though I am altogether inimical to the destruction of the rook, if a scarecrow were to be used, I may venture to affix the query—would not the object to be attained be better accomplished by using a mock scarecrow, decorated with white plumage, such as the feather of a chicken?—*Correspondent of Gardiner's Chronicle.*

Comfort for Farmers.—The Magazine of Natural History says: "Every crow requires at least one pound of food a week, and nine-tenths of their food consists of worms and insects; one hundred crows, then, in one season, destroys 4,780 pounds of worms, insects, and larvæ; from this fact, some slight idea may be formed of the usefulness of this much-persecuted bird, to the farmer."

Blinds on Horses.—A writer in the Alabama Cultivator says: "Let me say to all who have skittish horses, cut off your blinds; and if your horses scare at a leaf, let them see that it is only a leaf. A horse is a reasonable animal; and if he has a chance to look around him, he is not going to run, unless something shows a disposition to hurt him. If drivers would take the precaution to turn a horse's head quick towards the danger from which he cannot be reined, and let the animal see his danger, he would be as ready to shun the danger as his driver. Two years since, I had a pair of horses that would run away at every unnatural touch or noise, until I cut off the blinds of the bridles, and they have never run away since. To test the truth of this, put a blind bridle on a skittish ox, and he will be almost unmanageable."

Miscellaneous Items.

Warning.—A young lady of this village, swallowed the surprising number of twenty-five pins and one needle, at one time. She unpinned her cloak, and carelessly put the pins in her mouth, when something excited her risible faculties, and caused her to swallow them. Physicians were called, and succeeded in extracting a few of them, and supposed but one pin was left, which they could not get hold of. But a few, from time to time, were brought up, till the whole number amounted to twenty-two pins and one needle. Three passed, and the young lady was relieved from her perilous situation. At one time her life was despaired of, but she is now doing well. This should be a warning to young ladies who are in the habit of making their mouth a pin-box.—*Manchester (N. H.) Memorial.*

New-Fashioned Potatoes.—The Wheeling Daily Gazette speaks of a new species of the potato plant that has just been imported from South America. The fruit grows on vines, like pumpkins, and will do to make handsome arbors; a single seed potato being sufficient to cover a verandah. The beauty of this above-ground vegetable, is, that you can pick out the finest potatoes without damaging the plants, and leave the "small potatoes," to grow bigger.

Assaults upon Editors.—These are becoming altogether too common. Peabody, of the Boston Bulletin, is outrageously assaulted. Du Solle, of the Philadelphia Times, is knocked down in the street. Streeter, of the Richmond Star, is savagely flogged. Bratton, of the Harrisburg Reporter, is stabbed, on the floor of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. And Gardner, of the Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion, is killed.

A Railway Ball.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, bent, as a quaint old author has it, on "extracting the fangs of care with the forceps of pleasure," left London, for Colchester, in two vans, tastefully fitted up. Here they spent a pleasant hour in visiting the castle, the priory, and the other objects of interest. On returning to the train, they found a sumptuous luncheon spread out in the van; and as the train whirled off from the station, the travelers sat down to the ample board. The healths of the ladies of the party closed the feast; and then passed on to the next van, where quadrilles and country dances were kept up with spirit, while their steed was performing a gallopade through the hills and by the villages of Essex.

This is probably the first rail-way ball upon record.—*English paper.*

Influence of the Moon on the Weather.—Sir John Herschel, in the following extract of a letter published at the Cape of Good Hope, disavows any belief that the moon exercises an influence on the weather.

"It is singular how generally prevalent the opinion is, that both my father and myself have advocated the idea of the moon's influence upon the weather, and published predictions and weather tables founded on such presumed influence. But there is not the shadow of a foundation for any such idea; on the contrary, all possible pains have been taken on the part of both him and myself to disavow and disclaim all such pretended tables and predictions."

Curious Decision.—The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama, has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms and customs of the Choctaw nation, is void; that a civilized man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring are illegitimate, and cannot inherit.

A Republican Qualification.—In South Carolina a representative to the general court must own a freehold of five hundred acres, and ten negroes.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Upright men shall be astonished at this, and the innocent shall stir up himself against the hypocrite.—*Job.* xvii. 8.

Abhor detraction, the sin of fallen angels, and the worst of fallen men.—*Wm. Penn.*

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the Monthly Meeting of New-York, and their Subsequent Confirmation by the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings, in the case of Isaac T. Hopper. Just published, and for sale at this office, No. 143 Nassau street, New-York; and at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

The "Liberty Bell," for 1843.

THE "LIBERTY BELL," FOR 1843, IS FOR SALE, AT 143 Nassau street,—Edited by Maria W. Chapman, and containing choice articles by some of the ablest men in the anti-slavery ranks. Also; a few packs of anti-slavery visiting cards, beautifully executed—very cheap.

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BROAD and bleached muslins, 4-4 and 5-4 wide; Manchester ginghams, superior quality; apron and furniture checks, colored muslins, 3-4 and 4-4 wide; pantaloon stripe, bed-ticking, knitting cotton, lamp wick, cotton yarn and linen thread, white and black wadding, cotton laps, calicoes, assorted paterns; cotton stockings.

PLAIN GOODS FOR FRIENDS.

Small stripe seersucker, at 25 cents per yard; drab and white silk Barcelona shawls; drab and white silk cashmere shawls, all sizes; drab merino and cashmere shawls, all sizes; mouslin de laines, figured and plain; drab spun silk hose, with a great variety of linen goods.

The above goods will be sold at prices much lower than heretofore.

CHARLES WISE,
Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 5th, mo. 4th 1843. 6m.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that he has taken the old established

TEMPERANCE GROCERY STAND

of Baldwin & Colton, late J. F. Lukens & Co. *Nos.* 244 *and* 244 1-2 *Market street*, south side, above 7th, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of the choicest articles in the line, together with a stock of

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Philadelphia, May 4, 1843. 6m.

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THE committee on manufactures have adopted a *minor scale of prices*, the average reduction of which is greater, and the plan deemed more convenient, than the proposed deduction of 10 per cent. from the old prices.

Arrangements have also been made to increase the quantity and variety, as well as to improve the quality, of free goods, under the assurance of more liberal encouragement, which we hope to realize.

Articles on hand—Good shirting and sheetings, bleached and unbleached; Manchester and coat ginghams, various qualities, patterns, and prices; apron and furniture check, do. do. do.; table diaper, (birdeye and huckaback,) bleached and brown; thin muslins for linings, brown, bleached, and colored; Canton flannel, brown and bleached; buff pantaloon stripes, fancy do. do. white and black wadding, stockings, half hose, lampwick, cotton yarn, of various numbers, cotton laps or bats, bed ticking, calico, towels, table covers, knitting cotton, &c.

We have also, dress cord, suspenders, garters, &c. &c. Terms cash. Articles wanted in reasonably large quantities may be made to order.

Orders from the country may be addressed to either of the committee—James Mott, No. 36 Church Alley; D. L. Miller, jr. 88 North Front street; Sarah H. Palmer, 33 North Fifth street; or to our wholesale agent, J. Miller McKim, 31 North Fifth street. Housekeepers are requested to call or send their orders to Lydia White, retail agent, corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

Philadelphia, 4th mo. 13, 1843.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause are requested to copy the above.

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